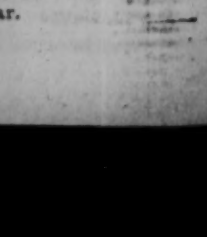
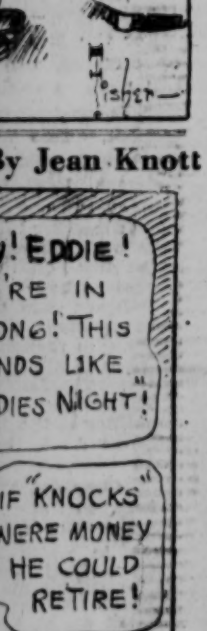
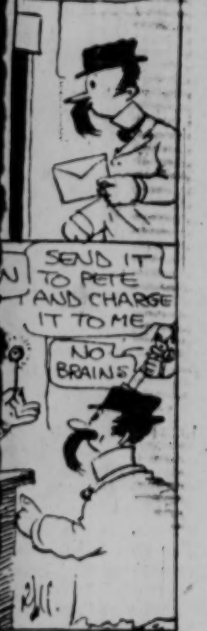


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YOU'LL WANT THE PETER PETER ME



Employers, Attention!

If you have a job open for a returned soldier, see the official list of applications for jobs printed at the head of the Employment Wanted Column of today's Post-Dispatch, or consult the Demobilization Bureau for the Placement of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, 110 N. 9th street. Telephone Olive 7240.

VOL. 72, NO. 11.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH NIGHT EDITION

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1919—14 PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS

20,000 HEAR WILSON'S MORNING ADDRESS IN KANSAS CITY

WILSON CHEERED FIVE MINUTES AT COLISEUM; BIGGEST CROWD OF TOUR

Tells 12,000 Hearers in Hall Future Wars Are Certain if Means Such as Covenant Provides Are Not Adopted—Thousands Fail to Get Inside.

DOORS WERE OPEN ONLY 20 MINUTES

Lines Began Forming as Early as 3 P. M.—Senator Reed, in Talk Opposing League a Month Ago, Had Audience of 6000.

President Wilson concluded a 19-hour visit in St. Louis last night with a forty-minute address at the Coliseum before the largest audience which has yet greeted him on his 20-day tour of the country in advocacy of the league of nations and full ratification of the peace treaty. Every seat was taken and the "no standing" rule was violated on the main floor and in both balconies. The capacity of the Coliseum under these conditions is estimated to be 12,000. Approximately an equal number was turned away at the doors, which were closed at 7:10, after being kept open only 20 minutes.

Those seeking admission to the Coliseum had begun gathering as early as 3 o'clock in the afternoon and hundreds waited hours for the doors to open.

Several Women Fainted. At about 1:15 the streets surrounding the Coliseum were packed with late-comers who could have no hope of entering the hall. In this throng several women fainted, but no one was reported seriously injured.

The gathering to greet the President was in striking contrast with the comparative sparsity of the attendance at the meeting addressed by United States Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, oratorical arch-enemy of the league, in the same hall a month ago, when the largest estimate of the number of hearers was 6000.

The entrance of the presidential party into the packed hall was the occasion for an unusual ovation. Mrs. Wilson and the escorting committee of women stood and cheered as the President's wife took her place in the front row of seats just back of the speakers' platform.

Cheered for Five Minutes. This in itself was a wonderful outburst of popular enthusiasm, but a minute later, when President Wilson appeared on the platform, it was intensified a hundred-fold. A small flag had been placed at every seat. With the arrival of the President these flags were caught up and waved in unison with a series of deafening cheers which continued for nearly five minutes. The President's smile was sincerely appreciative as he looked out over the vast gathering of shouting flag-wavers. He tried to sit out the demonstration, accepting the plaudits without seeming to encourage them, but the appeal for recognition of the tribute became so strong he could not resist it and he arose and smiling, almost boyishly, he bowed to the four quarters of the hall.

Gets Final Salvo. The efforts of James E. Smith, chairman of the meeting, to quiet the shouters by holding out his hands in a gesture of abatement brought forth a final salvo of applause, after which Smith introduced Gov. Gardner, who again started the applause by referring to the President as "the father of world democracy." The Governor's introduction was brief, well-worded and effective. The President shook hands with him most cordially at its completion.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found the text of President Wilson's Coliseum speech. He was in fine voice and, although he spoke without apparent effort, the frequent bursts of applause from far corners of the great hall showed that he was being heard.

FAIR AND WARM TONIGHT AND PROBABLY TOMORROW.

THE TEMPERATURES.

St. Louis, Sept. 6. Highest yesterday, 88, at 4 p. m.; lowest, 67, at 7 a. m. Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair tonight and probably tomorrow; continued warm.



HIGH COST OF BEER STIRS LIQUOR DEALERS

Brewers Accused of Profiteering and Leaders Suggest a Possible Strike of Soon Keepers. The high cost of beer will be given consideration at a meeting of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association tomorrow afternoon at Albrecht's hall, 200 South Broadway. What is termed war profiteering by the brewers will be the subject of a protest.

"Let's get together and find out why prices are bordering on robbery," states the circular call for the meeting sent out by John P. Penna, president, and Ignatius J. Bauer, secretary. "If retail liquor dealers are tired of slaving for the brewers, let them stop work for a moment and join hands with fellow dealers for the purpose of eliminating the profiteering hog."

The same circular states that \$12 a barrel for beer and \$1.30 a case for bottled beer is a reasonable price, but, the question is asked: "Why pay \$16.50 a barrel and \$1.80 a case when the market is overloaded with barley and hops?"

A recent meeting of the Association it was voted to use the funds in the treasury for the defense of the saloon keepers who may be prosecuted for the sale of 2.75 per cent beer.

MAN WHO SHOUTS, "DOWN WITH WILSON," IS ARRESTED

George Peitz Taken Into Custody as President Leaves Coliseum. Held for Federal Officials. George Peitz, 43 years old, of 305 Lucas avenue, was taken into custody by policemen stationed outside the Coliseum as the President was departing at 9:30 o'clock last night.

According to police, Peitz yelled, "Woodrow Wilson, down with you, you hound," and waved his arms as the President passed. Policemen grabbed him before he had an opportunity to say more than "Down with Wilson."

Peitz was held for the Federal authorities. He made no explanation of his action.

PERSHING TO LAND MONDAY

Radio Message Says Ship Will Dock at 8 A. M. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A radio message received here today by the Naval Communication Service from the transport Leviathan, which is bringing home Gen. Pershing, stated that the ship was due to reach Ambrose Light ship at 4 a. m. Monday and would dock at 8 o'clock.

Other officers on the Leviathan, the message said, were Major-Generals A. W. Brewster, J. L. Hines and C. E. Sumner; Brigadier-Generals R. E. Davis, Walter Bethel and F. Connor; Colonels G. C. Marshall, R. C. Burnett, E. C. McNeill, A. Moreno and C. S. Babcock.

One Hundred Columns of St. Louis Advertising!

It took an even hundred columns to carry the advertising of our Home-Merchants yesterday, Friday, in the POST-DISPATCH alone.

The other St. Louis newspapers, as usual, carried far less, as the figures prove:

POST-DISPATCH alone 100 Cols.
Both morning papers combined.... 60 Cols.
Both other evening papers combined, 64 Cols.

The above is an indication of the supremacy of "St. Louis' ONE BIG Newspaper." A leadership which has extended over a period of years and years.

ACTORS' STRIKE SETTLED; THEATERS TO OPEN AT ONCE

Augustus Thomas, Mediator, Says Open Shop Was Agreed On—Both Sides Satisfied, Wilson Declares.

END COMES AS BIG WALKOUT IS ORDERED

Stage Hands and Picture Operators in 169 Houses Showing Shubert Plays Had Been Called Out.

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The actors' strike, which began about a month ago, and after closing the majority of legitimate theaters in New York, spread to other cities, was settled early today. All theaters affected by the strike will be reopened at once.

The settlement followed a four-hour conference between producing managers and representatives of the Actors' Equity Association and other labor organizations of the theatrical workers.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, chairman of the Mediation Committee of the Authors' League of America, stated that an open shop had been agreed upon. Francis Wilson, president of the Actors' Equity Association, said all differences had been adjusted to the satisfaction of both sides.

Settlement of the strike came directly after officials of the International Alliance of Stage Employees and Motion Picture Operators had ordered members employed in 169 theaters throughout the country where Shubert productions are being played to strike immediately.

Both the stage hands' organization and the actors' association are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The new Actors' Fidelity League, organized since the strike began by George M. Cohan in an attempt to force the Equity Association to a settlement, had no part in the final conference and agreement. It was intimated that the Fidelity would soon disband. The striking actors refused to recognize it.

Thomas announced in his statement that "full recognition is given to the equity."

SAYS ARMOUR HAS BOUGHT 4 PAIRS OF SHOES IN 2 MONTHS

Shoemaker Declares Packer Paid \$29.80 for One Pair and \$32 Each for Other Three. CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Within the last two months J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., has received and paid for four pairs of shoes, according to J. Letang, shoemaker here who said one pair cost \$29.80 and three pairs \$32 each.

Recently members of the Chicago Builders' and Traders' Exchange sent Armour a \$25.50 pair of shoes in answer to a letter in which he stated he hadn't had a new pair of shoes this year.

"I don't want to say whether we will take our shoes back until we hear from Armour," commented John J. Sullivan, president of the exchange.

Are you going to the theater or Movies tonight? If so, see Page 5.

KIEL TELEGRAPHS ST. LOUIS' GREETINGS TO GEN. PERSHING

Message Renews Invitation to Army Chief to Come Here as City's Guest.

Mayor Kiel today sent the following telegram, to be presented to Gen. Pershing on his arrival in New York Monday:

"On behalf of the citizens of St. Louis, I wish to extend to you heartiest greetings upon your return to the United States, and to renew my invitation to you to visit St. Louis in the near future. Both the boys and girls of this city look to you with the greatest interest and admiration for the part you have played in the war, and I trust that you will not overlook the metropolis of Missouri in making your plans. I assure you that a warm welcome awaits you."

The telegram was sent in the care of Mrs. F. M. Swacker, chairman of the Missouri Hospitality Committee of the War and Community Service, New York City.

ROBBERS HAUL AWAY FURNITURE AND WOMAN'S CLOTHING

Several Other Places Looted While Owners Were at the Coliseum.

Burglars trucked away virtually all the furniture and wearing apparel in the home of Mrs. Elsie Stephenson, 1102 1/2 North Vandeventer avenue, last night, while Mrs. Stephenson was at the Coliseum listening to President Wilson.

Other truck burglaries took advantage of the occupation of the police with their task of escorting and guarding the President. Because of service late into the night, early morning watches were thinned.

A man called Mrs. Stephenson yesterday and asked if she expected to be at home in the evening; that he had business to discuss with her. "No business can prevent me from seeing the President," she replied.

When she returned from the Coliseum, she found that her parlor and bedroom furniture and other articles had been stolen.

The entire stock of the tailor shop of Morris Sherman, 3704 North Grand avenue, valued at \$2000, was removed. Neighbors said they heard a truck in an alley near the shop at 2 a. m.

The stock of cigars and candy in the store of Daniel Johnson, 4812 North Broadway, valued at \$150, also was stolen.

500 WORKERS BEGIN MARCH TO FORCE UNIONIZATION OF MINES

Despite Plea of West Virginia Governor Men, Said to Be Armed, Start Across Mountains. Special to the Post-Dispatch. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Despite the plea of Gov. John J. Cornwell last night that they return to their homes, 500 miners, said to be armed, left Oak Grove this morning and started to march across the mountains to Coal River, where, it is said, they plan to force unionization of mines.

The 500 miners were joined at Racine on the Little Coal River by 3000 more men, according to word received by Gov. Cornwell shortly before noon. All of the men are said to be armed.

According to information received from a local coal operator, the operators of the Guyan field yesterday unloaded a carload of machine guns at different places in Logan County as a means of preparation to meet the miners from the Kanawha and Coal River fields.

M'ALLISTER WILL RESUME FUEL INQUIRY HERE MONDAY

Investigation of Reported Violation of State Anti-Trust Law Was Halted in 1917. Special to the Post-Dispatch. JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 6.—The investigation for alleged violation of the anti-trust laws of Missouri and Tennessee by the National Fuel Administration in 1917, will be resumed Tuesday morning at the Planter's Hotel in St. Louis.

McAllister said today that since the Fuel Administration was dissolved, he had been waiting to see how the coal dealers would conduct their business, but says there is every indication that they are working in a hazy and fast agreement to regulate prices and production.

Will Play His Way 800 Miles. By the Associated Press. GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 6.—Frank Rickaby, instructor in the University of North Dakota, has begun an 800-mile walk from Charlesvoix, Mich., to Grand Forks. He carries no money and will earn his way by playing the violin. He expects to reach Grand Forks Sept. 22.

CORNERSTONE OF FRENCH MONUMENT TO U. S. IS LAID

Landing of First Contingent of American Troops in 1917 at Pointe de Grave to Be Commemorated.

LA FAYETTE SAILED FROM SAME SPOT

Poincare, Clemenceau, Foch and Wallace Make Addresses—Scene Is Colorful Despite Drizzle.

By the Associated Press. POINTE DE GRAVE, FRANCE, Sept. 6.—France paid lasting tribute today to America's active entry into the great war by laying the cornerstone of a monument here commemorating the landing on the spot of the first contingent of American troops in 1917. Appropriate speeches by President Poincare and Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, were the chief features of the exercises, appropriately held on the birthday of Lafayette, who sailed from this same spot in 1777.

The weather was none too propitious, the addresses of President Poincare and Ambassador Wallace being delivered during a slight drizzle. None the less the scene was a brilliant one, numerous detachments of French and American soldiers, sailors and marines assembled among the sandy dunes of the Pointe giving color to the picture.

In addition to Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch and other distinguished Frenchmen, numbers of prominent Americans assisted in the ceremony, among them Frank L. Polk, Under Secretary of State, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Brigadier General W. D. Connor, new commander of the American forces in France. The French representation included the Marquis de Cambrun, a descendant of Lafayette, and a member of the Joffre mission to the United States in 1917, Andre Tardieu, and Deputy Maurice Damour, chairman of the committee in charge of the erection of the monument.

A band from the U. S. U. S. Corps supplied music. A crowd of about 3000 persons witnessed the ceremony.

Poincare on Special Train. President Poincare arrived on a special train, accompanied by Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch and Ambassador Wallace. With Mr. Wallace were Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, navy attaché, and Capt. John H. McFadden, assistant military attaché at the American embassy in Paris. Ten Senators and 25 members of the Chamber of Deputies were the official representatives of the French Parliament on board the train.

When the party reached this city it was greeted by the Commemorative Committee headed by Deputy Maurice Damour and Senator Gaston Monier.

Deputy Damour, who with Senator Monier has prepared a souvenir sketch entitled "From Lafayette to Wilson," said that the sculptor, Barthelmy, who is designing the monument, will complete his work on the drawings in a few days and that the work of construction will proceed immediately.

President Poincare, in his speech called to America to continue the close relationship which caused the United States to come to the aid of France.

Sacrificed to Ideal. "In the plains of Lorraine and Champagne," said he, "sleep your American dead. They all sacrificed to the same ideal the French died for."

"Let us bend down over those tombs and listen. It is the same voice that everywhere arises from the depths of the earth. We have suffered, they say, in order that the world should become free. To you now falls the duty to watch that what can happen to a nation is to be read out of decent society. (applause.)"

"There was another thing that we needed to accomplish that is accomplished in this document. We wanted disarmament and this document provides in the only possible way for disarmament by entering an agreement. Observe, my fellow citizens, that just now every great fighting nation in the world is a member of this partnership except Germany and Imperial Japan. Germany has accepted a limitation of her army to 100,000 men. I don't think for the time being she may

Text of the President's Kansas City Address

By the Associated Press. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 6.—President Wilson closed his address at Convention Hall here this morning as follows:

"If anything that I have said has left the impression on your mind that I have the least doubt of the result, please dismiss the impression. And if you think I have come out on this errand to fight anybody please dismiss that from your mind. I have not come to fight or antagonize any individual or body of individuals. I have, let me say, without the slightest affectation, the greatest respect for the Senate of the United States, but, fellow citizens, I have come out to fight for a cause. That cause is greater than the Senate; it is greater than the Government. It is as great as the cause of mankind and I intend in office or out to fight that battle as long as I live. My ancestors were troublesome Scotchmen and among them were some of that famous group that were known as the Covenanters. Very well, there is the covenant of the league of nations. I am a covenantor."

The President spoke as follows:

"I came back from Paris bringing one of the greatest documents of human history. One of the things that made it great was that it was penetrated throughout with the principles to which America has devoted her life. Let me hasten to say that one of the most delightful circumstances of the work on the other side of the water was that I discovered that what we called American principles had penetrated to the heart and to the understanding of the only great peoples of Europe, but to the hearts and understandings of the great men who were representing the peoples of Europe."

"I think that I can say that one of the things that America has had most at heart throughout her existence has been that the brutal processes of war be substituted for the friendly processes of consultation and arbitration, and that is done in the covenant of the League of Nations. I am very anxious that my fellow citizens should realize that that is the chief topic of the covenant of the League of Nations, the greater part of its provisions. The whole intent and purpose of the document are expressed in provisions by which all the member states agree that they will never go to war without first having done one or other of two things, either submitted the matter in controversy to arbitration, in which case they agree to abide by the verdict, or submitting it to discussion by the council of the League of Nations, and for that purpose they consent to allow six months for the discussion, and whether they like the opinion expressed or not, that they will not go to war for three months after that opinion has been expressed, so that you have, whether you get arbitration or not, nine months of discussion, and I want to remind you that that is the central principle of some 30 treaties entered into between the United States of America and some 30 what sovereign nations, all of which are confirmed by the Senate of the United States."

Why Germany Stayed Out. "We have such an agreement with France, we have stayed out with France, we have stayed out with Great Britain, we have such an agreement with practically every great nation in the world, which refused to enter into such an arrangement because, my fellow citizens, Germany knew that she intended some time that which didn't bear discussion, and that if she had submitted the purpose which led to this war so much as one month discussion she would not have dared to go into the battle field, and I think which she finally did go into (applause), and therefore I say that this principle of discussion is the principle already sketched out by America, and it is the compulsion to do this. The compulsion is this, that if any member state violates that promise to submit either to arbitration or discussion, it is thereby ipso facto deemed to have committed an act of war against all the rest. Then you will ask, drive at once take up arms and fight them? No. We do something very much more terrible than that. We absolutely boycott them."

Let's say merchant put up to himself, that if he enters into a covenant and then breaks it and the people all around absolutely desert his establishment and will have nothing to do with him, ask him after that if it will be necessary to send the police. The most terrible thing that can happen to any individual and the most conclusive thing that can happen to a nation is to be read out of decent society. (applause.)"

"There was another thing that we needed to accomplish that is accomplished in this document. We wanted disarmament and this document provides in the only possible way for disarmament by entering an agreement. Observe, my fellow citizens, that just now every great fighting nation in the world is a member of this partnership except Germany and Imperial Japan. Germany has accepted a limitation of her army to 100,000 men. I don't think for the time being she may

"We don't want to see anything like that done again, because we know that democracy will only have to destroy that form of Government; and if we don't destroy it now, the job is still to be done, and by combination of all the great fighting peoples of the world to see to it that the aggressive purposes of such Government cannot be realized, you make it no longer worth while for little groups of men to contrive the downfall of civilization in private conference."

"My fellow citizens, it does not make any difference what kind of a minority governs you, if it is a minority. And the thing we must see to is that no minority anywhere masters the majority. That is at the heart, my fellow citizens, of the tragic things that are happening in that great country which we long to help, and there is no way that is effective to help—I mean the great realm of Russia. The men who are now

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CAUSE IS GREATER THAN U. S. SENATE, HE DECLARES

Wilson Says He Will D vote His Time, in or Out of Office, to the New Charter—"Opponents Debate While Humanity Suffers."

SOME VIEW IT WITH "JAUNDICED EYES"

Executive Cheered by Crowd in Streets and Flag-Waving Throng in Convention Hall Gives Him Two-Minute Ovation.

By the Associated Press. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 6.—President Wilson appealed to a Kansas City crowd today to support the peace treaty as a charter for a new order of world affairs.

Making his third speech for the treaty in Missouri to a capacity audience, President Wilson spoke at Convention Hall, said to accommodate 15,000 persons.

When the President, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, appeared on the platform of the vast auditorium, the crowd, each of whom had a small American flag, arose and cheered for more than two minutes. President Wilson had been cheered as the presidential party paraded through four miles of the city's streets to Convention Hall.

Mr. Wilson was introduced by E. A. Parsons, president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

Covers Points Previously Made. In his address the President covered many of the same points of the treaty he had discussed in previous addresses. He said he had come to report to the people direct about one of the greatest documents in human history. The treaty, he declared, was "shot through" with American principles, put there by the common consent of the world.

One of the things America had had in heart throughout her whole existence, said the President, was that arbitration and consultation should be substituted for force. This was accomplished, he declared, by the league of nations covenant. Nine months of discussion of any international controversy would be assured under the covenant, he asserted, adding that this principle precluded the use of force in settling international disputes. "All of which were confirmed by the United States Senate," he declared, already had been adopted by the United States.

The boycott imposed on covenant-breakers was emphasized by the President as constituting a measure more effective than military force. The "most conclusive" thing that could happen to a nation, he continued, was "to be read out of decent society."

Effective disarmament would be accomplished under the covenant, Mr. Wilson predicted, declaring it was ridiculous to talk of the league as tending to war when "its whole essence" is arbitration and peace. The league, he declared, would mean the end of the "military class" throughout the world forever.

"There is no other way to dispense with great armaments without an agreement with the great nations of the world," said Mr. Wilson, "and here is the agreement."

Autocracy would perish with militarism, added the President, and the intrigue which had terrorized Europe for generations would be ended. He declared that "democracies will soon be in a position to destroy that kind of a government, and if we don't do it now the job will still be before us." This task, he continued, must be carried to the extent that no minority anywhere could control the majority.

Discusses Affairs in Russia. "The men who now control the affairs of Russia," said Mr. Wilson, "represent nobody but themselves. They have no kind of a mandate. There are only 24 of them. I am told. There is a closer monopoly of power in Moscow than there ever was in Wilhelmstrasse. And a man more cruel than the Czar is controlling the destinies of that people."

"And if we don't want little groups

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

MRS. HOPE NELSON OBTAINS DECREE IN BRITISH COURT

Former Isabel Valle of St. Louis Gets Award for the Restitution of Conjugal Rights in 21 Days.

SAYS HUSBAND HAS REFUSED TO SEE HER

Belle, Described by Mrs. Vanderbilt as "Best-Looking Girl in America," Was Married in 1913.

Mrs. Isabel Valle Hope Nelson, daughter of the late Dr. Jules F. Valle of St. Louis, and "the best looking girl in America," according to a pronouncement of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt some years ago, has obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights in the British divorce court against James Hope Nelson, eldest son of Sir William Nelson.

According to Charles J. Dolan, a St. Louis Attorney and a former member of the British Parliament, a suit for the restitution of marital rights, under the English law, is not a divorce action, but, on the contrary, a measure usually resorted to by those who have conscientious objections to divorce.

"Like Maintenance Suit," "when a husband or wife has abandoned the home," said he, "the other partner can bring suit for a compulsory resumption of the marriage relations. If the court grants the petition and the erring partner fails to comply, then the petitioner may seek a court order for an allowance. The nearest analogy on this side of the water is a suit for separate maintenance. The proceeding is a relic of the days when the ecclesiastical courts of England had jurisdiction over all matrimonial cases."

The marriage of the St. Louis belle to the English sportsman and heir to a baronetcy took place at the home of her father, 4955 Maryland lane, on Sept. 27, 1913, and was not only a leading event of the year in local social circles, but an occurrence of international interest. The union had been pointed to as a conspicuous example of a happy Anglo-American alliance, and even Mrs. Hope Nelson's brother, Jules F. Valle of 10 North Taylor avenue, said that the news of the estrangement was a surprise to him.

According to London advices, Mrs. Hope Nelson appeared as a petitioner in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, with a prayer for the restitution of conjugal rights. She testified to her marriage in St. Louis, and related that after a gift of the continent, she and her husband went to live at Wellsbourne, Warwickshire. Later she resided in Mount Street, London. There were no children.

Husband Was in Army. In August, 1914, she stated, her husband obtained a commission in the British army, and was assigned to a depot in Dublin, where he joined him. In January, 1916, he was sent to France, and falling ill in June, resigned his commission and went to his wife on a trip to the Pyrenees. In September of that year she returned to St. Louis on account of her husband's illness, later rejoined her husband. He returned to the army, and was demobilized in December, 1918. Thereafter, according to the petitioner, he refused to see his wife or to return to their home in Mount Street.

Letters exchanged between the two women were introduced in evidence, in which Mrs. Hope Nelson reproached her husband for drinking, appealed to him to give up his mode of life, and pleaded with him to return. His reply was that he had never "gotten used to" her. Her letter was as follows:

121 Mount St., Feb. 25, 1919. Dear Jim: It is now a very long time since we lived together. Your neglect of me and unkindness to me and your refusal to give up drinking has, as you know, made me most unhappy and has well-nigh destroyed my married life. I have time and time again begged you to give up your present mode of life and to return and make a home for me, but unhappily so far without result.

PLEASE FOR HIM TO RETURN. This cannot go on forever, and I now make a final appeal to you to give up your present mode of life and come to me or make a home where I can come to you. Please let me hear from you.

YOUR WIFE. She went to Ireland and from there addressed a second appeal to her husband, she testified, without avail. On March 4, last, she received this letter from him:

Dear Daisy: I'm so sorry, but I can't come back and live with you. As you say, we have been a long time apart, but we have never really pulled together. Your horses and dogs are very fit, and Success is almost right again. Best of luck, ever, JIM.

After hearing this evidence, Mr. Justice Shearn pronounced a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, with costs, to be obeyed in 21 days.

Met Nelson in St. Louis. The Valle family is one of the oldest in this section, an ancestor having been commandant of the Missis-

ST. LOUIS GIRL AND HUSBAND, IN DIVORCE COURTS IN ENGLAND



MR. and MRS. JAMES HOPE NELSON

Miss Isabel Valle Hope Nelson, daughter of the late Dr. Jules F. Valle of St. Louis, and "the best looking girl in America," according to a pronouncement of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt some years ago, has obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights in the British divorce court against James Hope Nelson, eldest son of Sir William Nelson.

According to Charles J. Dolan, a St. Louis Attorney and a former member of the British Parliament, a suit for the restitution of marital rights, under the English law, is not a divorce action, but, on the contrary, a measure usually resorted to by those who have conscientious objections to divorce.

"Like Maintenance Suit," "when a husband or wife has abandoned the home," said he, "the other partner can bring suit for a compulsory resumption of the marriage relations. If the court grants the petition and the erring partner fails to comply, then the petitioner may seek a court order for an allowance. The nearest analogy on this side of the water is a suit for separate maintenance. The proceeding is a relic of the days when the ecclesiastical courts of England had jurisdiction over all matrimonial cases."

The marriage of the St. Louis belle to the English sportsman and heir to a baronetcy took place at the home of her father, 4955 Maryland lane, on Sept. 27, 1913, and was not only a leading event of the year in local social circles, but an occurrence of international interest. The union had been pointed to as a conspicuous example of a happy Anglo-American alliance, and even Mrs. Hope Nelson's brother, Jules F. Valle of 10 North Taylor avenue, said that the news of the estrangement was a surprise to him.

According to London advices, Mrs. Hope Nelson appeared as a petitioner in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, with a prayer for the restitution of conjugal rights. She testified to her marriage in St. Louis, and related that after a gift of the continent, she and her husband went to live at Wellsbourne, Warwickshire. Later she resided in Mount Street, London. There were no children.

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that helpless people were nowhere in the world put at the mercy of unscrupulous enemies and masters. There is one pitiful example which is in the hearts of all of us. The unscrupulous example of Armenia. There was a Christian people, helpless, at the mercy of a Turkish Government which thought it the service of God to destroy its subjects. It is an open question whether the Armenian people will not, while we sit here and debate, be absolutely destroyed on words, of debate following debate, when these unspeakable things that cannot be handled until the debate is over, are happening in these pitiful parts of the world. I wonder that men do not wake up to the moral responsibility of what they are doing. Great people are driven up against a wall where there is no food and can be none, and they are compelled to die and then men, women and children thrown into a common grave, so imperfectly covered up that there is a pitiful arm stretched out to Heaven, and there is no pity in the world. When shall we wake to the moral responsibility of this great occasion?

"And so, my fellow citizens, there are other aspects to that matter. Not all the populations that are having something to say about the League of Nations are in the United States. There are others. And one of the glories of the great document which I brought back with me is this: That everywhere within the area of settlement covered by the political questions involved in that treaty, people of that sort have been given their freedom and guaranteed their freedom. But the thing does not end there because the treaty includes the covenant of the League of Nations. And what does that say? That it is the obligation of every member state to call attention to anything anywhere that is likely to disturb the peace of the world or the good understanding between nations upon which the peace of the world depends, and every people in the world that have not got what they think they ought to have is thereby given a world which is free to bring the thing to the bar of mankind. There never before has been provided a world forum in which the legitimate point of view of the people of the world can be brought to the common judgment of mankind. And if I were the advocate of any suppressed or oppressed people, I would not ask any better forum than to stand up before the world and challenge the other party to make good its excuses for not acting as it should."

"To reject that, to alter that treaty, is to impair one of the first charters of mankind. And yet there are men who appear to the question with passion, with private passion, and party passion, who think only of some immediate advantage to themselves or to a group of their fellow citizens. I do not think that the thing with the jaundiced eyes of those who have some private purpose of their own."

"When at last, in the annals of mankind, the day comes when we will regret that the gibbet is so high."

"I would not have you think that I am trying to characterize these who are in contest to anything in this great document. I take off my hat in the presence of any man's genuine conscience, and there are men who know this and who oppose it, though they will permit me if I say ignorantly to them. I have no quarrel with them. It has been a great pleasure to me to know that some of the great men of the world tell me as frankly as I would have told my most intimate friend, the whole inside of my mind and every other mind that is in the world. I am not concerned with the conduct of affairs at Paris, in order that they might understand this thing and go with the rest of us in the world. I am concerned with the thing that is necessary for the peace of the world."

"I have no intolerant spirit in the matter; but I also assure you that from the bottom of my heart I am against the thing that is necessary for the peace of the world. I have no fighting spirit about it."

"And if anybody dares to defeat this great experiment, then they must gather together the forces of the world and do something better."

"If there is a better scheme, I for one will subscribe to it, but I want to say now, as I said the other night, it is a case of put up or shut up. Negation will not save the world. Opposition constructs nothing. Opposition is the specialty of those who are Bochevically inclined."

"Again I assure you I am not comparing any of my respected colleagues to Bochevists, but I am merely pointing out that the Bochevistic spirit lacks every element of constructive opposition. They have destroyed everything and they have proposed nothing. (Applause and cheers.)"

And while there is a common abhorrence for political Bochevism, I hope there will not be any such thing grow up in our section as international Bochevism, the Bochevism that destroys the constructive work of men who have conscientiously striven to cement the good feeling of the great peoples of the world."

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DR. A. ROSS HILL WEDS KANSAS CITY WIDOW

Many St. Louisans Present at Ceremony in Bride's Cottage in Harbor Beach, Mich.

HARBOR BEACH, Mich., Sept. 6. Mrs. Hugh C. Ward of Kansas City was married to Dr. A. Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri, at the bride's summer home in Harbor Beach at 11 a. m. today. Mrs. Ward has three sons and one daughter 16 years old. The sons are 19, 18 and 20 years old. Dr. Hill has two daughters 16 and 19 years old.

The wedding took place in the little room Mrs. Ward's cottage, which was beautifully decorated in white and green. The bride was attired in white and green, with a hat to match, and carried a shower of white sweet peas and maiden hair fern. She was given away by her eldest son, Hugh Ward, and was attended by her sister, Mrs. Dunlap, acting as matron of honor. Music was furnished by E. R. Kroeger of St. Louis and was composed by Kroeger for the occasion. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John W. Day of St. Louis, officiating at a wedding. A reception was served at Kroeger's cottage.

The bride and bridegroom will pass a two weeks' honeymoon in the East.

Among the guests were Mrs. and Mrs. A. L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. R. Curlee, Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Kroeger, Dr. and Mrs. Day, Judge and Mrs. Franklin Ferris and their families, all of St. Louis, and Mrs. Henry Ferriss, daughter-in-law of Judge Ferriss.

All the members of the Harbor Beach Resort Association were guests. Mrs. Ward is widely known through the State because of her prominence in woman suffrage activities and social work. She has a very charming personality.

THERE ARE FIVE ways of getting Want Ads to the Post-Dispatch office. Through your drugstore, by your phone, by mail, by messenger or personal call—with no difference in prices.

TAILOR SWINDLED OUT OF \$647 IN ANCIENT CONFIDENCE GAME

Max Bleicht Deposits His Money With Strangers, Who Send Him for Headache Powders.

Max Bleicht, 47, 2739 Gamble street, a tailor, today reported to the police that two strangers whom he met yesterday swindled him out of \$647 in an ancient confidence game. One of the strangers, a man who wanted to buy a steamship ticket, but didn't know how, and he asked Bleicht to take charge of his money and buy the ticket for him.

The second stranger suggested that Bleicht put up an equal amount of money to show that he was honest. Bleicht went home and got the money and met the strangers at Seventh and St. Charles streets. He put his money with a "roll" which they showed him. One of the strangers complained of a headache and Bleicht volunteered to go to a drug store for headache powders. When he returned the strangers had his money were gone. He has the headache powders.

ONLY UNDESIRABLE AND TOO HIGH PRICES FOR EXPORTS should be tenanted. Advertise in the "Want" columns.

Alfred Lohmann of Bremen Dead. BREMEN, Sept. 6.—Alfred Lohmann, president of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, and founder, organizer and president of the German Ocean Shipping Co., which operates the German Commercial Submarines Deutschland and Bremen, is dead.

that ought to interest us in this connection. We have promised the people of the Philippine Islands that we will give them freedom. It has been one of our perplexities how we should make them safe after we set them free. Under this arrangement, they will be safe from the outside. They will become members of the league of nations and every great nation in the world will be obliged to respect and preserve against external aggression from any quarter the territorial integrity and political independence of the Philippines. It simplifies one of the most perplexing problems that has faced the American republic.

But it does not simplify our problems merely, gentlemen. It illustrates the triumph of the American spirit. I do not want to attempt any flight of fancy but I can fancy those men of the first generation, that so thoughtfully set this great government up, the generation of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson and the Adamses—I can fancy their look on with a sort of enraptured amazement that the American people should have made conquest of the world.

(The concluding paragraph of the President's address is given above.)

Ask for—Get—The ORIGINAL Malted Milk Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids No Cooking A Nutritious Diet for All Ages Quick Lunch at Home or Office Avoid Imitations and Substitutes

We all like POST TOASTIES and like 'em all the time. says Bobby

The Druggist's Busiest Hours Are On Saturday nights. He will appreciate having you file your SUNDAY "WANT" ads during the afternoon—and you will get better service.

LOOT TAKEN FROM AMERICAN SAILORS IS RECOVERED.

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Some of the personal belongings of the sailors were recovered.

COMMITTEE OF MEN OF BOTH PARTIES ON WILSON'S TALK

Democrats Generally Declare Great Reception Indicates St. Louis Favors the League of Nations.

REPUBLICANS TAKE OPPOSITE VIEW

They Say President Made Good Speech, but That He Was Cheered Merely Because of High Office.

Expressions were obtained today from St. Louis Republicans and Democrats regarding the dimension and significance of the reception to President Wilson at the Coliseum.

Democratic business men, as well as Democratic politicians, believed that the President was tendered one of the greatest ovations in the history of the city and that the people by their applause of his aggressive utterances at the Coliseum clearly indicated that they were in favor of the league of nations.

Republican business men were of the opinion that the demonstration at the Coliseum signified that the people endorsed the President's views of the peace treaty. Some Republican politicians thought it was a great ovation in honor of the President but not necessarily an expression of public opinion on the league of nations. They compared the event with what they considered greater manifestations of approval by the people of St. Louis on previous occasions of presidential visits.

Their views on the subject were expressed by George H. Shields, Republican. "It was a magnificent exhibition of the traditional hospitality of St. Louis. From the President's point of view and that of the Coliseum was a great success. I do not believe the audience wholly relished his reference to United States Senators as 'contemptible quitters.' I do not believe the people of St. Louis are in favor of the league of nations but I may be mistaken."

Jackson Johnson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Democrat, said last night's meeting at the Coliseum was one of the largest gatherings I ever witnessed. The audience clearly demonstrated by its spontaneous applause of the President's aggressive remarks that they were in sympathy with his point of view and that they endorsed the league of nations plan.

Mayor Kiel, Republican, said the reception in every way was in keeping with what a city of the President's stature should be. I don't know where the people stand on the league of nations. I will not discuss that. It is not my business. It was a fine reception and that is all I have to say.

Frank O. Watts, president of the First National Bank, Democrat, said it was the greatest ovation ever seen in St. Louis in honor of any man or any cause. The audience at the Coliseum last night plainly indicated that it was in sympathy with the President, and therefore in sympathy with the league of nations.

Edward W. Forster, Unionist, Republican, said it was a typical St. Louis reception to the President of the United States. No President, Democrat or Republican, has ever visited St. Louis without being shown the greatest amount of respect. President Wilson will get the same welcome in every Republican city he visits. I do not think yesterday's event showed that the people of this city are in favor of the league of nations. I believe a poll will show that they are 3 to 1 opposed to it.

Former Gov. Joseph W. Folk, counsel for the chamber of commerce, Democrat, said the reception was one of the most remarkable, one of the greatest ever given by the people of St. Louis. The demonstration at the Coliseum was convincing evidence that the people of this city are in sympathy with the President and his policies.

Shupleigh, chairman of the board of the Shupleigh Hardware Co., Republican, said it was not only one of the largest, but the most attentive and enthusiastic audiences I have ever seen. The people, however, in my opinion, did not indicate their attitude toward the league of nations. They liked the President's speech and admired his aggressive-ness.

James E. Smith, chairman of the committee in charge of President Wilson's reception, Democrat, said: "I was convinced not only by the atti-

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Chinese Sought by Police

A young Chinese, who yesterday fraudulently obtained \$300 from Lee Gan, a fellow countryman and owner of a laundry at Hamilton avenue and the Hadamont tracks, is sought by the police. The money had been saved by Gan to repay a loan obtained from his friend, Lee Yuen, of 17 South Eighth street, a grocer.

According to the police, the swindler appeared at Gan's laundry yesterday and announced he had been sent by Yuen to collect the money due the latter. Gan paid the \$300 promptly. Several hours later Yuen himself called Gan on the telephone to notify him that he wanted the money. Gan told of giving it to the Chinese youth. Considerable conversation ensued and finally the two Chinese agreed a swindle had taken place.

THE DRUGGIST'S BUSIEST HOURS ARE ON SATURDAY NIGHTS. He will appreciate having you file your SUNDAY "WANT" ads during the afternoon—and you will get better service.

MEXICAN BANDITS CAUGHT

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RENNER READY TO SIGN TREATY FOR AUSTRIANS

Head of Delegation Will Return to France Tomorrow to Affix Signature.

By the Associated Press. VIENNA, via London, Sept. 6.—Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, has informed the newspaper correspondents here that he would return to St. Germain Sunday and sign the peace treaty handed Austria this week.

Commenting on Thursday on the completed Austrian peace treaty the Neue Freie Presse said: "All of the people are to be put on the rack, prompted by the policy of bleeding us white. It is the most wicked feat of the twentieth century. Der Tag says: 'Might and ignorance have dictated this peace. It has nothing to do with right and justice.'"

J. C. Bratiano, Rumanian Premier, declares that in spite of his desire to retire before the coming elections he has decided to retain office in order to take personal responsibility for signing the treaty of peace for Rumania, according to special telegrams from Bucharest. He says that following this action in regard to the treaty with Austria, he will resign from office.

SIX PERSONS LOSE ARTICLES IN BIG CROWD AT COLISEUM

Three Women and Three Men Report Loss of Property Hanging from Furs to Furs.

Three women and three men

NEW YORK SCENE OF BIG LAFAYETTE DAY CELEBRATION

Today Is Anniversary of
Birth of Frenchman Who
Helped U. S. and of First
Battle of the Marne.

MESSAGES FROM NOTABLES READ

President Poincare, Gen. Pershing, Maj.-Gen. Wood and Secretary Lansing Regret They Cannot Attend.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Ambassador Jusserand of France, was the principal speaker at Franco-American exercises held here today in commemoration of the 162d anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and the fifth anniversary of the first battle of the Marne. Amidst impressive services, messages of felicitation and congratulation upon the victory of allied arms, which had been brought to pass since the last celebration by the Lafayette Day National Committee were read from President Poincare of France, Gen. Pershing, Gen. Wood and Secretary of State Lansing.

Representatives of a number of foreign Governments were present at the ceremonies which were held in the aldermanic chamber. Other speakers were Gen. T. H. Herrick, former Governor of Ohio and ex-United States Ambassador to France and Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education. The Governments represented included, besides France and the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Russia, Poland and Greece. In the afternoon, services were held at the Lafayette monument in Union square which were participated in by the Society of Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, G. A. R., Society of the Colonial Wars and the Society of Founders and Patriots of America.

Exercises in Other Cities.

Similar exercises were held at the same time in San Francisco, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Fayetteville, N. C., and Louisville, Ky., the same messages being read to the assemblies in those cities.

In Philadelphia, in addition, a cable message also was read from the president of the Paris Municipal Council.

"I am proud to be asked to associate myself with your celebration," wired the Prince of Wales. "The British empire can never forget its debt to France for the immortal victory of the Marne, the first great action of the war, in which the French and British armies, side by side, imposed their will upon the enemy."

Field Marshal Haig, Admiral Beatty, Premier Clemenceau of France, Andrew Tardieu and A. J. Balfour also sent characteristic greetings. Other messages were as follows:

From Poincare.

"From the President of the French Republic: 'In the hour of trial and of the needed common effort, the American people and French people united their thoughts in order to commemorate at once the birth of Lafayette and the battle of the Marne. How could our two nations not seize, in this year of internal peace, the occasion to celebrate together the same anniversaries?'

"The brotherhood of America and France was born in the War of Independence. It has never been obscured since. It has found its final consecration in the great fight we have just fought shoulder to shoulder for the liberty of the world. It will keep all its strength in the future and contribute to consolidate, in the interest of humanity, the peace which has been established at the cost of so many sacrifices by the defenders of right."

"To the people of the United States I send the greetings of the French Republic, to the American soldiers the cordial remembrance of their brothers in arms, to the American mothers who have lost their sons on the battle fields of Europe, the homage of my profound sympathy."

"RAYMOND POINCARE."
Regrets From Pershing.

From Gen. Pershing (Paris): "I sincerely regret that I shall not be present in New York for the exercises in the city hall celebrating the Lafayette-Marne anniversary. The first celebration of this joint anniversary since the signing of peace should be fraught with new significance to all Americans. Lafayette's services directly influenced our course of action in the war. The first battle of the Marne saved the world from an overwhelming disaster. The memory of Lafayette and of the Marne must be kept fresh in the minds of every generation of our people."

PERSHING.

From Major-General Wood (Chicago): "Had it been possible to be present I should have been glad to be with you to pay my tribute of respect and affection to France and express my hope for the continuance of the warmest friendship and relation between the two countries, each of which has responded to the call of the other, at a moment of great national peril."

"LEONARD WOOD."
From Secretary Lansing (Washington): "I deeply regret that my engagements prevent my presence at the celebration of two anniversaries which are so worthy of commemoration."

President and Mrs. Wilson Praise Park Activities in Afternoon Motor Ride

Party Visits Washington University, Municipal Theater and Tent City—Cheering Throngs Greet Them.

President and Mrs. Wilson rode from 3:15 to 5:45 p. m. yesterday about St. Louis, visiting Washington University Forest Park, returning through Tower Grove Park, past Shaw's Garden and Barnes Hospital and through Portland and Hortense places. Their chauffeur was Thomas H. Lovelace, assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and the occupants of the car were the President, Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral Grayson and one secret service man. An automobile filled with secret service men accompanied them.

Many people on the outward journey recognized the party with exclamations: "There he is!" The return was at an hour when St. Louisans were going westward toward their homes and the entire route was one of acclamation.

The President spent 30 minutes at Washington University, absorbed in the architecture of the buildings. He walked the entire length of the quadrangle, to Francis gymnasium, entering every building and inspecting it seemingly with the greatest interest. Graham Memorial Chapter was locked and the President requested that it be opened. Ludwig Kotany, treasurer of the university, who chanced upon the party, obtained the key. The President went the length of the chapel and gazed about. It is generally known that many Princeton University buildings embody Mr. Wilson's ideas of construction, for during his presidency of the university he was much interested in architecture.

Praise for University.

When the visit was completed, he said: "You have a wonderful university."

The President saw the West End panorama both from Art Hill and the pavilion. A stop was made at the Municipal Theater, which elicited exclamations of surprise and appreciation from the President and Mrs. Wilson, who said they had never seen anything like its size and beauty. When told that light opera had been given there this summer, they expressed the belief that the season must have been remarkable and enjoyable both to ear and eye.

Continuing through the park, the President noted four automobile parties, apparently making themselves comfortable for a stay and inquired what they were doing. When told that the city had established a camp for tourists, he said: "It is very commendable that your city should show its hospitality by sharing its attractions with the chance visitor." Some St. Louisans have expressed disapproval of the

use of Forest Park for a tourists' camp, and a suit to enjoin its use for that and other purposes is pending.

No other stops were made. The drive past Barnes Hospital was for the benefit of Rear Admiral Grayson, the President's physician, who expressed his interest in the size of the institution.

Admiral Grayson Proposed Ride.

The impression had been given out that the President would not leave his rooms at the Statler during the afternoon. Admiral Grayson, however, decided differently. He told newspaper men he wanted the President to "stretch his legs," but that he would not permit his going if any newspaper men followed.

The public sensed the President's departure, however, and when he stepped into the automobile from the north entrance to the hotel, there was a large crowd in the street, which began cheering. Almost in a wink of an eye the President's car was moving west on Washington avenue, followed by the secret service car, the secret service men climbing in while the car was in motion. There was also a crowd assembled upon the President's return.

He went immediately to his suite, where dinner was served to him and Mrs. Wilson alone at 8:45 p. m. The menu for the meal was prepared by Mrs. Wilson, who wrote it out and handed it to the maitre d'hotel. It was:

Cantaloupe.
Roast capon, spinach,
caramelized potatoes,
Sliced peaches with charlotte russe.
(for one).
Sliced peaches with plain ice cream.
(for one).
Coffee.

When the capon was carved, President Wilson said, "The dark meat, please." Mrs. Wilson preferred light meat.

The hotel Statler assigned its assistant manager, C. S. Abell, in charge of a staff for exclusive service of the presidential party. It consisted of a housekeeper and two maids, four bellboys, one page, a valet and, in the evening, the maitre d'hotel for the President's dinner.

The President used the page for communication with Rear Admiral Grayson on several occasions, sent a suit of clothes to the valet for pressing (Mrs. Wilson sending a skirt), and the President's personal valet made several requests upon the bellboys for service for the President.

No tips were given or left.

of a point that made even a deeper impression on his hearers—his description of the rigors of the boycott which would be refused to abide by the league's decision that it had no just cause for going to war.

"Then what happens?" he said. "War? No, something much more terrible. Absolute boycott of any nation. The doors are closed upon her so that she can't ship anything out or receive anything. She can't send a letter out or receive one in. No telegraphic message can cross her borders; no person can cross her borders. She is absolutely closed. (Applause.) And all the fighting nations of the world agree to join in that boycott. (Applause.) My own judgment is that we need not be necessary after that. If it is necessary, then it is perfectly evident that the nation is one of the nations that wants to run amuck in modern civilization, we must all see that the outlaw is captured."

Makes Hearers Gasps.

The President's impressive description of the boycott fairly made his hearers gasp. Exclamations of horrified realization could be heard from all parts of the hall, and when the President said, "No," when he asked, "shall we stand alone as part of a world in arms?"

His description of the league agreement as "a covenant of arbitration and discussion" struck the audience as being finely put, as did also his assertion that "the American people haven't forgotten how to think."

One of the dramatic moments was when after a summary of the league advantages and safeguards, he said: "Go into it, and war will never come again."

President AT
HIS TYPEWRITER AS
TRAIN PULLS OUT

Crowd Jams Midway Waiting to See and Cheer Mr. Wilson.

The last glimpse of President Wilson by the crowd which jammed the Midway at Union Station to bid him farewell last night was of him seated at a typewriter in his private car "Mayflower," pounding the keys strenuously as his special train pulled out of the shed at 11 o'clock for Kansas City.

One of the most remarkable features of the visit, aside from the tremendous ovation at the Coliseum, was the demonstration at Union Station when the President was about to depart. The size of the crowd was in striking contrast with the small number which greeted him when he stepped from his coach in the morning at Lindell and Union boulevards. Last night's gathering was surprisingly large considering the fact that in the morning the people would have had a better opportunity of seeing the distinguished visitor.

Crowd Waits to See Him.

When President Wilson left the Coliseum at 8:10 p. m., he was cheered by the immense crowd outside which had been unable to get into the building but had remained just to get a look at him. The presidential party was driven east on Locust street to Twentieth street, thence south to the Union Station.

Every foot of available space in the Midway and along the tracks near the "Mayflower" was occupied by persons who cheered as the presidential party moved.

After entering his car the President, followed by Secretary Tumulty and Democratic National Committee man Edward F. Gohra, the only St. Louisian who accompanied the party to Kansas City, came out on the back platform and smilingly reviewed the crowd.

Mrs. Wilson presented herself for a moment and then retired to her compartment, where she chatted with the women's committee until it was almost time for the train to depart. The President sat upon the rail of the rear platform and exchanged greetings with the crowd.

Several called upon him for a speech, but the scattered formation of the crowd made this impracticable.

Shortly after 10 p. m. the President entered his car and saw off toward those who passed the side of the coach could see him working at his typewriter.

Secretary Tumulty, when asked where the President thought of his St. Louis visit, said that the Chief Executive had expressed himself as greatly pleased with the reception and particularly with the meeting at the Coliseum.

Children Cry for Fletcher's
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FAMILIES TOLD TO MOVE
BECAUSE OF CHILDREN

Three Complaints From Block on Wisconsin Avenue Sent to Board.

Among complaints received by the Complaint Board today against the raising of rents was one that "the owners of flats in the 3700 block on Wisconsin avenue had given notice to three families to move, presumably because they have children, they being the only families with children in those flats."

Edward Marsh, secretary of the Board, informed the complainant that he would assist by employing an attorney if necessary to prevent such discrimination against tenants with children.

Continuing his investigation of alleged rent profiteers, Mayor Kiel has requested all city departments and employees to co-operate with the complaint board in improving the rent situation. Marsh has decided to refer all complaints against unsanitary conditions and needed repairs to the Health and Building Departments.

Other complaints received today were as follows:

Complaint Against Butcher.

Four tenants in the 4200 block on Clarence avenue, raised from \$18 to \$20. The writer of this complaint gave the name of a butcher who raised the price of a bushel of tomatoes from \$1.50, which he had made for a while, to \$2.00.

The total rent of all the buildings and garages, it was shown, amounts under the increases to \$18,750 a year, which is 10 per cent on \$187,500. The apartments are two years old.

It was stated that this is the first year taxes have been levied against the apartment property, as it was a part of the Shaw acreage, and it is complained that the collector of the rents recently remarked that an additional increase in the rents was contemplated by the owners. The apartments rent for \$35 and \$37.50 a month.

Landlords List Property.

Four landlords have listed flats with the Complaints Board for which the rents were not to be raised. These were listed in response to a request by Secretary Marsh that persons having property to rent should list it with the Complaint Board.

The board has a letter complaining that the rent of offices in an office building, in the 2900 block on Olive street, was raised 50 per cent last month, the reason given being "big taxes."

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POISON LABEL REQUIRED
ON DENATURED ALCOHOL

Revenue Department Regulations Call for Statement on Receipts as to Nature of Liquid.

Internal Revenue Collector Moore has been notified by the Acting Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington that hereafter receipts in which completely denatured alcohol is sold must bear not only the present label, but the word "Poison" in large red letters, the skull and bones symbol, and the following statement:

"Completely denatured alcohol is a violent poison. It cannot be applied externally to human or animal tissues without serious injurious results. It cannot be taken internally without inducing blindness and general physical decay, ultimately resulting in death."

Further instructions state that reports recently received indicate an extensive use of completely denatured alcohol for bathing and rubbing purposes, and also its sale by irresponsible dealers under such circumstances as to assure them that it will be used for beverage purposes.

THERE ARE FIVE WAYS of getting Want Ads to the Post-Dispatch office. Through your druggist, over your phone, by mail, by messenger or personal call—with no difference in prices.

Bristol Funeral Tomorrow

The funeral of Mrs. Mary A. Bristol, 73 years old, of 25 Rosemont avenue, Webster Groves, who hanged herself in the attic of her home yesterday morning, will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Mrs. Bristol was the widow of M. Bristol, who was killed in a railroad wreck during the world's fair. She had been ill for several years. Her body was found by a neighbor who called at her home.

Farragut's Flagship to Be Preserved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Farragut's old flagship, the Hartford, in which he defied the mined waters of the lower Mississippi, and which recently has been threatened with demolition, will be kept in her original state as one of the historic relics of the nation, the Navy Department announced today.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

"THE BEST IN THE WEST"

Assets, \$1,000,000.00. Productive Endowment, \$400,000.00. A high-class college for young men only. 15 students from St. Louis the past year. For interesting information send to WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, Dept. 2, Fulton, Mo.

Jackson Academy for Boys

4385 Lindell Bl., St. Louis. ALL GRADES. Small classes. Individual attention. College preparation. Boarding department. Catalogue upon request. Send \$1.00. Edward F. Jackson, A. M., Principal.

Here's a Real Treat

GIVE the family a chocolate pudding made rich and creamy with Every Day Milk. It will be so full of pure milk flavor that you yourself will wonder how you made it at so little expense.

You see, a sixteen-ounce tin of Every Day Milk is really all the cream, all the richness, all the butter fat, of over a quart of rich pure milk, only most of the water has been taken out—and nothing has been added.

My family says it looks like cream—and it takes the place of cream.

It makes me independent of the ice man and the milk man. It is always handy—always germ-free and pure—always ready for use—and always has the same delicious cream-like flavor.

Every day use Every Day!

EVERY DAY MILK

Beautiful Hair Makes Girls Beautiful

Girls! Why not have beautiful hair? Snappy, luxuriant and shimmering hair adds greatly to any girl's looks. Begin today to use Newbro's Herpicide and see how soon the improvement begins.

Newbro's Herpicide

will positively remove all traces of dandruff, stimulate the hair follicles of the scalp and prevent falling hair. Thousands of people report a wonderful growth of new hair from its use.

Use Herpicide for a while in secret, and see how soon your friends will note the perfect luster, the natural sheen and the genuine charm obtained by the intelligent use of Newbro's Herpicide. Herpicide has a very delightful odor. Do you want lustrous and beautiful hair? Use Herpicide now.

About Alcohol in Hair Remedies

Every physician and chemist knows the antiseptic value of alcohol and also that practically every substance capable of benefiting the hair or scalp requires a suitable amount of alcohol as a solvent.

The doubling of the U. S. tax on alcohol (\$4.18 per gal.) has caused a flood of watery hair preparations, the repeated use of which may cause harm unless followed by hot towels to stimulate the scalp.

Herpicide cannot be taken internally.

Send 10c in stamps or coin for generous sample and interesting booklet on the care of the hair. Address The Herpicide Co., Dept. 182-B, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at all Drug and Dept. Stores. Applications at Barber Shops.

Accept only genuine Newbro's Herpicide

WOLFF-WILSON DRUG COMPANY—SPECIAL AGENT

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REVIEWS OF THE NEWEST BOOKS

NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK
AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Any of these books will be sent by parcel post to card holders on receipt of postage, in case of reduction.

TRAILING THE BOLSHEVIKI—By C. W. Ackerman. The author, a special correspondent of the New York Times, gives a vivid picture of Bolshevism as he met it in a 12,000-mile journey with the allies in Siberia. The appendix contains the Constitution of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic and the Covenant of the League of Nations.

HOW TO UNDERSTAND THE READING OF BLUE PRINT DRAWINGS—By E. R. Vignaud. The mechanic, the student and others who are in need of instruction will find in this volume a clear and simple explanation of the fundamental principles of the reading of blue print drawings. Simple illustrations are used.

NEW MUNICIPAL PROGRAM—By C. R. Woodruff. Each chapter is the contribution of an expert who has made special study and investigation of his subject. These are unified by the editor into a book which deals with the questions of the government and the solution of those phases of the problem having to do with its machinery.

HERSELF—IRELAND—By E. O'Connor. A thoroughly enjoyable and delightful account of Irish wit, wisdom and whimsicality of old Ireland and Ireland of today.

SOLDIERS OF THE SEA—By W. J. Abbot. A historical account of the U. S. Marine Corps from its organization to the present day, including the part the Marines have played in the different wars in which the U. S. has been engaged. It is called an important addition to the military history of our country.

AIR MEN OF WAR—By W. D. Cable. The author endeavors to show some of the work done by the air forces, the assistance rendered to the land armies, and the value of co-operation between the two branches of service. Incidents are based upon facts.

SPEECH DEFECTS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN AND HOW TO TREAT THEM—By W. B. Swift. Facts and methods on the correction of speech and difficulties, for classroom and special teachers. The author is a medical specialist with experienced insight into pedagogical ways and means.

LAND OF TOMORROW—By W. B. Stephens. A book on Alaska—its opportunities, its climate, its government, flowers and birds, fisheries, natural resources and its social life. Because of its scenic beauties the author calls Alaska the eighth wonder of the world.

OLD ROAD TO PARADISE—By M. Widdemer. A new volume of poems, reprinted from magazines.

A STOP AT SUZANNE'S AND LOWER FLIGHTS—By G. Clover. Part 1—Prose sketches by G. Clover, written in France while in active service. Part 2—Tributes to G. Clover. Poems and letters from comrades in the service and at home. Part 3—Letters from G. Clover. The author served with the French Camion Corps and later as a cadet in the American Aviation Service.

A DIPLOMAT'S VIEW OF THE LEAGUE

IN HIS book "Present Problems in Foreign Policy," David Jayne Hill, ex-Ambassador and member of the Hague tribunal, discusses the formation of a league of nations and makes a plea for an entire reformation, making law and not power, the chief object of its existence.

"The proposed league of nations which disregards historic continuity, makes no reference to past achievements or provision for completing them, and simply takes us back to the conception of the preponderance of power," the author asserts. "The league of nations as it has been named, does not correspond to our American traditions and ideals. On the contrary, it is in some respects an abandonment of them."

"Imperialism is imperialism," Dr. Hill asserts, "whether it be joint or single; and it is not a business that tends toward democracy or toward justice. Even in its purity and at its best, it is a dangerous enterprise for a free people to engage in, and it is more dangerous than ever when innocence and good intention become the partner of seasoned experience in a game for power."

The book has a genuine appeal of Americanism, and whether one agrees or disagrees with the author in his views of an entente of nations founded on international law, he will likely be interested and enlightened by the thorough manner in which the subject is treated.

Appended to the discussion are President Wilson's 14 points; the covenant as originally agreed upon; the Senate "round robin" against the league of nations; signed by the 38 Senators and Senators-elect; proposed amendments to the original draft by ex-President Taft, Charles E. Hughes and Elihu Root; and the covenant as revised.—(Appleton.)

NEW PENQUIN BOOKS. THE "Penguin Series" has been enriched by the addition of two new volumes, "The Curious Republic of Gondour," by Mark Twain, and "Sketches and Reviews," by Walter Pater. The Mark Twain collection is made up chiefly, beside the title story, of sketches and tales taken from the 1870-71 issues of the old "Galaxy" magazine. Mark Twain was then just embarking on his literary career. The interest is largely in the humorist had not yet come to maturity. "Sketches and Reviews" is described as the first collection of Pater's works since the posthumous publication of "Essays From the Guardian." (Boni & Liveright.)

"WHY WE FOUGHT," by Capt. Thomas G. Chamberlain. An argument for the league of nations by one who fought in the war and saw all its horrors. He speaks for the men who were "over there," the vast majority of whom, he says, see in the league the only hope for a continuous world peace. He argues that, if there were nothing to the league but the provision for delay before members go to war, we should be justified in entering it because there is reason to believe that most wars would never occur if the opposing states would take time to permit their tempers to cool and their minds to be lulled by the seductive blandishments of the League of Nations. Delay for justice, he thinks, alone would furnish the key to world peace to say nothing of the other advantages of reaching settlements provided by the league. Former President Taft contributes a very excellent foreword. (Macmillan.)

"WHAT AMERICA DID IN THE GREAT WAR," by Florence Finch Kelly, is a grouping into one volume of the impressive figures on our achievements that have been printed in varied ways, but not altogether. It is a great story, and shows what America was ready to do if the war had continued as well as what we did. It is fact that what were preparing to do makes greater story than what we actually did. Here, all the statistics are in the most readable way. Both the army and navy are fully covered. (Dutton.)

"DEMOCRACY AND THE EASTERN QUESTION," by Thomas F. Millard, a Missourian, who formerly wrote for St. Louis newspapers, but who, in recent years, has been editing a newspaper in China. He sees Japan as a scheming, unscrupulous foe of China, and warns of her ambition to dominate the Orient by fair means or foul. The large volume is an appeal for fair dealing with China so that her place in the sun may not be usurped by her wily neighbor. The world war was fought for democracy, and Mr. Millard sees in China an opportunity for the victors to show to the world on the operation there of the principles of self-determination for which they fought. Millard, a few days ago, was a witness before the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate, on which occasion he predicted that the Shantung clause of the peace treaty would foment war instead of bringing peace. (Century.)

"JAPAN AND WORLD PEACE," by K. K. Kawakami. Though a Japanese by birth the author is essentially American in his views. His book is dedicated to the memory of "our beloved nephew, Alfred Kristoferson, who died a heroic death in the battle of the Argonne Forest." This book is a plea for tolerance by Americans of Japanese culture and a violent dominance in the Orient. He firmly believes she will keep the faith in the league of nations and be an honored member, but he begs us to remember that we do not know as much as we do towards Mexico and that her interest there is peace rather than war. A constructive volume that points out the mistakes of the Chinese and Japanese in dealing with each other but views the situation on the whole optimistically. (Macmillan.)

A GOOD FIRST ROMANCE. "YELLOW MEN SLEEP," a first novel by Jeremy Lane, enjoys the distinction of not being a sex story, an uplift story, a style-conscious story or "humorous" story—but there is no doubt that it is a romance and a very thrilling romance in the bargain.

While the opening of the plot is laid in the United States, much of the action of the story transpires in China in an almost inaccessible empire in the midst of the Desert of Gobi. This empire is made up of selected specimens of almost every race on earth and is the headquarters for the production and international sale of a mysterious drug made from seed dug out of the earth where it has lain buried for centuries. The story centers around the beautiful American girl held in the strange empire by trickery and craft and involves United States secret service men who penetrate to the empire in the pursuit of their duty.

Throughout the book is woven a fascinating love story—the love of Con Livingston, one of the U. S. secret agents, and the American girl who attempts to save her from her enemies and from herself because of the effects of the dreaded drug—and his final success. It is a story that grips your interest with vivid pictures of odd Oriental ways and customs. In spite of the improbability of many of its situations, the interest is unflagging and ways and means are forgotten in the wonder as to what will happen next. (The Century Co.)

A HAWAIIAN NAPOLEON. FEW of us ever heard of Kamehameha, but he was a great soldier in every way, and under his leadership, military and diplomatic, hostile peoples of the islands of the Hawaiian group were welded into the semblance of one nation. Herbert H. Gowen, in "The Napoleon of the Pacific," tells the very interesting story of Kamehameha the Great. A great statue of him stands in Honolulu where the centenary of his death, 100 years ago, has just been observed. But no honors were paid at the tomb of Kamehameha, because no one knows of its location. Some of his devoted followers buried him, and never revealed the secret of his last resting place. As in the case of Moses, "no man knoweth of his sepulcher to this day." Kamehameha was a barbarian, according to our standards, but he was considerable of man, nevertheless, and it is strange that the story of his very fascinating career has not been told before. (Revel.)

For satisfaction, speed and efficiency in getting results in buying, selling, exchanging or in bringing help, Post-Dispatch WANT ADS lead.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL WAR RECORD. RICHARD HURD, naval expert of the London Daily Telegraph, and H. H. Bushford, are joint authors of "The Heretic Record of the British Navy," which is subtitled "A Short History of the Naval War, 1814-1918." Their work is a business-like book of some 200 pages, yet it gives the impression of condensation, and of being complete in outline rather than in detail. Two incidents of outstanding interest, in the remarkable story of achievement, are the Jutland battle, a British victory which was at first heralded by Germany as a British defeat; and the tragedy of the Dardanelles. Each of these receives a chapter, and is treated adequately, though by no means exhaustively. The Kaiser's words at Wilhelmshaven, hysterically proclaiming that "the gigantic fleet of Albion" had been beaten, are compared with the declaration of Capt. Persius, German naval critic. He said after the armistice that the result of the Jutland battle had been so shattering for the German navy that it had become clear at once that no second engagement must be risked.

The Gallipoli enterprise is treated, in this book, as primarily a naval matter. It was planned originally as a naval movement. Winston Churchill believed wholeheartedly in the possibility of a successful naval passage of the Dardanelles, and the taking of Constantinople. Lord Kitchener, called into conference because of the importance of the undertaking, concurred in the utmost. Lord Fisher, at first indifferent and inclined to delay consideration of the plan, came to an attitude of outright opposition, and when the plan was pressed, he started to leave the room, but was persuaded, chiefly by Kitchener, to remain and give a reluctant assent. The military force must be landed, and from this point the varying fortunes of both the sea and land arms are followed, up to the evacuation of the last foothold on the peninsula. The enterprise is shown as narrowly failing of success at times, and while its record is one of discipline, it can hardly be doubted that the leadership of the British navy had been condemned if they had not made the hazard of this campaign.

"The Dover Patrol" is a chapter on an unadventured but vitally important feature of the fleet's work. Within three hours' distance of the hostile ports of Zeebrugge and Ostend, the patrol had to guard the most continuous procession of ships passing through any channel in the world. It acted as cross-sweeper for the passage of 2,000,000 soldiers in each year of the war. "Sub-mariners of England," "The Battle of the Falkland Islands," and "The Coming of the Americans" are other chapters. (Doubleday-Page.)

AN EMPTY LIFE. A pathetic life is that of Mary Olive, introduced to us by the author, who introduces us to Mary when she is two years old. From that day on we follow her through infancy, childhood, adolescence, maturity and middle age. All the time there seems to be something the matter with Mary. She never seems to get anywhere. She seems to grasp for something only to find it turn to ashes and dust. Perhaps her heredity helps explain Mary in part. There is interpenetrating drinking, hints at insanity in the family, suicide of some relatives, weak strains of one sort or another are evident.

Now and then Mary loves. Now and then she seems to be loved. Nothing comes of these loves. She goes on leading her typical, conventional life of England towns. She dreams of becoming a poet and the time comes when she is "discovered" and publishes a volume. The man who discovers her wants to marry her. She loves him but she will not marry him for fear that she may spoil it all. She, however, gives herself to him for a brief time. He then goes from her to marry another woman. Mary is not the sort of character that you will care for or come to love. Nor is her life one that will give you even moments of joy. It is rather a dismal sort of affair which leads nowhere. Of course there are such lives, but there is nothing pleasant about them either in or outside of books. (Macmillan.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Three BIG Little Books by **Robert L. Owen**

U.S. Senator from Ohio; Master-Builder of the Federal Reserve Act.

"Foreign Exchange" A lucid explanation of a subject which every citizen should understand—and very few do. Price 75c.

"Where is God in the European War?" A statesman's logic applied to the lessons of the war. Price 60c.

"The Federal Reserve Act" The very facts you have wanted about the measure that achieved such extraordinary results during the war. Price \$1.

THE man who keeps his head in the turmoil of these confusing days gives every citizen new heart and courage. Such a leader has here written clearly and intimately of three important phases of our national progress.

At All Book Stores Published by **THE CENTURY CO.** 353 Fourth Avenue New York City

LIFE OF AN AMERICAN. THOSE who have been reading the autobiographies of immigrants will be interested in reading the autobiography of Chase S. Osborn, who from a humble country lad has risen to affluence and the governorship of his chosen state, Michigan. The author calls his story "The Iron Hunter." He starts out with a chapter taken from the middle of the book, simply because it is a chapter reading like a novel. Thus he grips the reader's attention instantly. One naturally wants to read on and find out something about the man who in frontier days could fight "wolves-human and otherwise."

It is an interesting life indeed. It shows how a man can climb step by step, how he can overcome obstacles and while overcoming them still remember humanity and the better things of life.

One of the interesting things in the book is the story of the choice of a president for the state university of which the author became a trustee. He is not a politician, but offered to Gov. Charles E. Hughes who "composed the usual gracious, and often meaningless phrases of regret, and gave his reasons that he was not a politician of reform in the political arena of New York state."

When within a few weeks Hughes accepted the appointment as a Supreme Court Judge, the author felt that Hughes had broken his halo. David J. Hill was proposed for the post. The author, at his own expense went to see him in Germany where he was American ambassador, but found him a very different man on too much weight of all kinds.

It was understood that Prof. Woodrow Wilson had solicited the position. "At the very first," says Osborn, "I was very much surprised to find that the author of the shining lure of surface brilliance, I do not mean to state that Mr. Wilson is not a profound scholar; only that more than most men he possesses an exterior luminescence that is distinctive. More sober consideration threw another light upon the retiring president of Princeton. There was a consensus of opinion that he had done good work."

But that whether he had done more good than harm was a question that could not be easily answered.

To make a long story short, they had decided to make the choice of the author, and also that he might not fit into a Republican state, being a Southern Democrat.

Mr. Osborn also tells interesting stories of his travels all over the world, including many wild places, of his hunting for and finding from ore which gave him independence, of his political fights and successes. The book is written in a simple, direct, and unadorned style, and is a good read for young men who are looking for new worlds to conquer. It is a bit boastful in its modesty, at times, but that can not be helped in an autobiography. (Macmillan.)

OF INTEREST TO CATHOLICS.

IN HER latest novel, "Whose Name is Legion," Justine Clarke introduces the unusual theme of a conflict between spiritualism and Catholicism and writes of it in an absorbingly interesting story that is a masterpiece of the genre.

The scene of the story opens in a small town in the West, where a spiritualistic seance in which an uncontrollably violent spirit that savors of the African desert is introduced. As a result of this occult manifestation things develop rapidly with the believers in spiritual manifestations pursuing a mysterious course while those of the Catholic faith are checking them in the approved manner of the old faith.

The conflict leads into Africa, where the author depicts unusual scenes and creates out of the Arab and the spiritualistic medium two characters of unusual interest. The suggestion of a crime that is hinted at in the first scene increases in intensity as the story moves on and is not cleared until the final chapter.

It is a rather interesting story, strangely weakened in an effort to give it sectarian strength. (Benziger.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS

LAST FAMILY EXCURSION ON THE BIG STEAMER "SAINT PAUL" SUNDAY, SEPT. 7 9:30 A. M. TO 7:00 P. M. 50c

AMUSEMENTS. **GAYETY** MATINEE DAILY LADIES 10c. **JEAN BEDINI'S** Musical Review "PEEK-A-BOO" Next Week—Al Reeves' Own Big Show.

BASEBALL TODAY CARDINALS vs. CINCINNATI. GAME STARTS AT 3:00 P. M. Tickets on sale at Wolff & Broadway and Washington at 10c.

STANDARD BURLESQUE MAT. DAILY MATINEES, LADIES 10c. **MONTE CARLO GIRLS** NEXT—GROWN-UP BABIES.

ZOE AKINS' LATEST. VERSATILE Zoe Akins has written a novel which will charm all persons who still gasp at the remembrance of her play, "Papa." The novel is entitled, "Cake Upon the Waters," and it is a book such as the most circumspect spinner may safely give to the tenderest member of her Sunday school class. Not that it is in any sense a Sunday school story. It is about smart folk, the friends of a young widow, Kitty Davant. So long as Kitty has not very much money, she spends much more than she can afford on her friends. When a sudden legacy makes her wealthy, she becomes less generous, but her lovely qualities are restored after an attempt of crooks to cheat her of her fortune has been foiled, and after it is seen that Kitty's lawyer is to be something more than her legal adviser.

Kitty's discussion of business affairs, in the early part of the story, is most interesting. She tries to economize by buying a \$25 hat, and it proves to be such a right hat that she has to go back and buy the \$45 one which she should have bought in the first place; and that is the way it is when she tries to save money. The word "mortgage," to her, means merely the disagreeable after-effect of ready cash. Her attitude compares favorably with the viewpoint of the Psalmist who wrote "Cast thy bread upon the waters," and that of Marie Antoinette, who could see no occasion for the French people to riot for bread when it seemed that they might eat cake instead. Obstacles and limitations, in this story, are overcome in the easy fashion that marks the lighter type of fiction and of stage and screen drama.

In their announcement of this book, the publishers say, "Miss Akins began by being born in St. Louis, and that is the way it is, but it is quite fair to Humansville, Mo." (Century Co.)

"HIDDEN TREASURE."

THE treasure which John Thomas Simpson tells about was hidden in an old-fashioned farm where an old-fashioned farmer wore away his years with old-fashioned drudgery and hardship. They began digging up treasure on that farm the day that Bob Williams, an astonishing youth from the city, arrived to spend his vacation working for his Uncle Joe for his keep and such financial reward as the none too generous uncle might feel disposed to confer upon him at the summer's end.

This Bob Williams had more notions about farming than a whole farm's worth of men, and with the co-operation of his new Aunt Bettie and the backing of the village banker, more treasure was uncovered on Uncle Joe's farm than anybody would have supposed could be buried in a whole township. Mostly the treasure was brought to light by the introduction of modern methods of farming. When the neighbors saw what wonders were wrought on Uncle Joe's farm they pitched in and adopted modern methods, too, and hidden treasure was found on all their farms.

There is only one thing wrong with the story. It is too easy. There are no difficulties. Everything touched by the precocious city youth is a marvelous success. That sort of reading is calculated to make the eyes of inexperienced youngsters bulge with wonder, but it isn't the way of life. The author would have performed a better service if he had put on the brakes a bit and given more practical illumination on the question of how to get more out of the old farm. It is written in the form of fiction, to be sure, but there is no reason why fiction should be unreasonable. (Lippincott.)

AMUSEMENTS. **Orpheum** THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE 2:15—TWICE DAILY—8:15 **ELIZABETH BRICE** In the "OVERSEAS REVUE" With MILL MORRISSEY FRANCIS RENAUZT DONOVAN & LEE; SAM HEARN EVERETT'S NOVELTY CIRCUIS **EARNST EVANS & GIRLS** Mat., 15c to 50c. Evs., 25c to \$1.00 Orchestra—Pictures—Elevator.

AMUSEMENTS. **GAYETY** MATINEE DAILY LADIES 10c. **JEAN BEDINI'S** Musical Review "PEEK-A-BOO" Next Week—Al Reeves' Own Big Show.

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What They Are Doing in the Movies

FAIRBANKS EVERYWHERE
ON LOCAL SCREENS

Agile Comedian's Latest Film to Be Shown at Six Theaters.

Leading Film Features.

West End Lyric—Elsie Ferguson in "The Witness for the Defense."
American—"The Fall of Babylon."
Grand-Florian—"The Man Who Stayed at Home."
Columbia—Mabel Normand in "Upstairs."
New Grand Central—"The Miracle Man."
Liberty—Madeline Travers in "The Splendid Sin."
Pershing and Kings—Douglas Fairbanks in "His Majesty, the American."

Douglas Fairbanks will be "all over town" next week, as his latest picture, "His Majesty, the American," will be shown at Kings, Pershing, Shenandoah, Lindell, Junata and Grand-Florian theaters.

This is the first time in the history of motion pictures that one play has been shown at six theaters in St. Louis on a day and date arrangement. When Koplar purchased the exclusive rights of the "Big Four" productions he decided that he would make it possible for every section of the city to be enabled to see the pictures the same day. In other cities this problem has been staring the leading exhibitors in the face for a long time, and with the announcement that it would be experimented with here in St. Louis, has aroused great interest with all film companies and exhibitors throughout the United States.

At the West End Lyric the feature for the first half of the week will be Elsie Ferguson in "The Witness for the Defense," with Warner Oland in the supporting role. The film is an adaptation from a successful stage play of the same name. On the bill also will be the first of the Post-nature series and the latest Sennett comedy, "Uncle Tom Without the Cabin."

David Wark Griffith's special feature, "The Fall of Babylon," a big scenic and spectacular production, will open at the American Theater for a week's run tomorrow night. The Grand-Florian feature tomorrow will be "The Man Who Stayed at Home." The new Fairbanks picture opens Monday.

"The Miracle Man" at the New Grand Central will be continued through next week.

At the Liberty the bill for the first half of the week will be Madeline Travers in "The Splendid Sin" and Charles Ray in "Bill Henry."

On the day that the chorus girls went on strike in New York 12 smiling actors and actresses studied in Los Angeles staged a sympathetic walkout. They were captured in trees all over town.

AMUSEMENTS.

Orpheum THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE 2:15—TWICE DAILY—8:15 **ELIZABETH BRICE** In the "OVERSEAS REVUE" With MILL MORRISSEY FRANCIS RENAUZT DONOVAN & LEE; SAM HEARN EVERETT'S NOVELTY CIRCUIS **EARNST EVANS & GIRLS** Mat., 15c to 50c. Evs., 25c to \$1.00 Orchestra—Pictures—Elevator.

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Flashes

URGENT MINERS OF "FIRST ARMY" APPROVE AT MARISSA TO THE STOCK MARKET

235 Go Back to Belleville to Get Clean Clothing, but Promise to Return and Resume March.

DEFEAT BY DEPUTIES AROUSES SYMPATHY

Workmen in Perry and Randolph Counties Paid Little Attention to Army Until Its Arrest.

The "first army" of insurgent Illinois coal miners, retreating on Marissa, arrived there at 4 p. m. yesterday. Last night the "army" went home to get a change of clothing, leaving 15 men there to mark the place where the retreat ended, and to maintain the existence of the "army." The 235 who went home on leave said they would return tomorrow, and resume the march. It was announced yesterday that an injunction was sought at Pinckneyville restraining authorities of Perry and Randolph Counties from interfering with the "army." It was 100 armed deputy sheriffs of these counties who stemmed the miners' advance, and forced them to retreat back into St. Clair County. When the coal operators heard the "army" was coming, they asked the sheriffs to arrest it, and they did.

Sympathy Created. It appeared today, however, as if the action of the sheriffs had defeated the very purpose for which it was taken. The miners of Perry and Randolph Counties have been working in sympathy with the "army" since the "defeat" by the deputies. The action in refusing to allow them to march through, however, aroused the local miners, and resolutions denouncing the action have been passed. It was said today that local miners might refuse to work unless the "army" is allowed unimpeded passage.

The fact that the "army" is unarmed, and has engaged in no violence, is being used as an argument in its favor, and leaders of the insurgents had today that they were confident an injunction would be granted today, in which the advance through the two counties will be resumed tomorrow.

"Col." Slinger Locked Up. "Col." Dan Slinger who was arrested and locked up in the jail at Pinckneyville Thursday afternoon, was released today that they were confident an injunction would be granted today, in which the advance through the two counties will be resumed tomorrow.

The "army" gave a sigh of relief yesterday afternoon as it crossed the line into friendly St. Clair County, and saw the gun barrels of the Randolph County deputies receding into the distance. They pitched camp in front of the Old Marissa town hall, and there it was decided that the bulk of the "army" needed a bath and clean clothes. Most of the marchers began the campaign Monday and Tuesday, and had marched about 75 miles, although none following the retreat, they are less than 25 miles from where they started.

Meantime the "second" army, which operates from Collinsville as a base, is continuing its advance northward, and the "third" army, which was to have moved southward from Springfield yesterday, postponed its start until today.

More than 100 miners met at Springfield this morning to start on their southward march, to join the "second army." Deputy sheriffs appeared at the meeting, and announced that they would march with the "third army" to the border of Sangamon County. Pretending to disband, the miners met at another place, and left Springfield secretly, thus evading the deputations.

Insurgents Expelled. President Farrington of the Illinois United Mine Workers is opposing the campaign of the insurgents by reviving the charges of their locals, and reorganizing them minus the insurgents. He announced yesterday that of the 24 locals expelled, five in the Peoria district have been reorganized and one in the Springfield district.

From Marion, Williamson County, comes the announcement that none of the 35 locals in the county is in sympathy with the insurgents, and that the "army" that comes through there will meet with a cool reception.

For Best Service. File your "WANT" Ad for the big SUNDAY Post-Dispatch with the DRUGGIST during the afternoon Saturday—and avoid the Saturday night rush.

YOUR DRUGGIST will receive your Want Ads for the Post-Dispatch at the same rates charged at the main office. Try him. He sells the things that medicine, Look around.

NEW YORK STOCKS

U. S. Steel and Other Issues Mostly Show Losses at Week-End Session.

Closing Prices on Liberty Bonds in New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Final prices on Liberty Bonds were quoted as follows: 4 1/2% 100, 101 1/2; 4 1/4% 100, 101 1/4; 4 1/2% Victory 100, 101 1/2; 4 1/4% Victory 100, 101 1/4.

By Lensed Wire From the New York Exchange, the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Evening Post in its copyrighted financial review today says:

"Today's movement of prices on the Stock Exchange was confined to the first hour, during which a rapid decline in the miscellaneous industry trials had canceled practically all of yesterday afternoon's late recovery from the lowest prices reached in the day's earlier collapse. With the re-adjustment had been completed, the market practically ceased to move, and closed without further speculative demonstrations.

"Foreign exchange on European markets again went to a lower level. In several cases, to the lowest on record. Week-end reviews of our own trade conditions reflect the conflicting influences which would naturally come with the present peculiar deadlock between labor demands and the attack on high prices.

"One of the mercantile agencies describes sentiment as turning this week for the better, because of improvement in the labor situation, yet it adds that new business is 'distinctly hesitant.' Another agency reports that buying from primary markets has been checked, yet that complaint in the more acute form of the American Woolen and Mexican Pan-American Petroleum.

The high cost agitation also offered ground for the belief that enlarged operations, the more helpful labor outlook and easier money trend contribute measurably to the rebound of prices. Much of this improvement was forfeited later, however, mainly as a result of the revival in more acute form of the differences between organized labor and the United States Steel Corporation.

The week was not without its encouraging indications, notably the increased dividends declared by such important interests as the American Car and Foundry Co., American Woolen and Mexican Pan-American Petroleum.

Weakness of foreign exchange continued to overshadow the financial situation, but further marked effect on export trade. The reaction in sterling bills almost effaced the recent sharp recovery, while francs and lire fell to new low points of depreciation, with remittances to Germany and Austria almost at incredible discounts.

"Col." Slinger Locked Up. "Col." Dan Slinger who was arrested and locked up in the jail at Pinckneyville Thursday afternoon, was released today that they were confident an injunction would be granted today, in which the advance through the two counties will be resumed tomorrow.

The "army" gave a sigh of relief yesterday afternoon as it crossed the line into friendly St. Clair County, and saw the gun barrels of the Randolph County deputies receding into the distance. They pitched camp in front of the Old Marissa town hall, and there it was decided that the bulk of the "army" needed a bath and clean clothes. Most of the marchers began the campaign Monday and Tuesday, and had marched about 75 miles, although none following the retreat, they are less than 25 miles from where they started.

Meantime the "second" army, which operates from Collinsville as a base, is continuing its advance northward, and the "third" army, which was to have moved southward from Springfield yesterday, postponed its start until today.

More than 100 miners met at Springfield this morning to start on their southward march, to join the "second army." Deputy sheriffs appeared at the meeting, and announced that they would march with the "third army" to the border of Sangamon County. Pretending to disband, the miners met at another place, and left Springfield secretly, thus evading the deputations.

Insurgents Expelled. President Farrington of the Illinois United Mine Workers is opposing the campaign of the insurgents by reviving the charges of their locals, and reorganizing them minus the insurgents. He announced yesterday that of the 24 locals expelled, five in the Peoria district have been reorganized and one in the Springfield district.

From Marion, Williamson County, comes the announcement that none of the 35 locals in the county is in sympathy with the insurgents, and that the "army" that comes through there will meet with a cool reception.

For Best Service. File your "WANT" Ad for the big SUNDAY Post-Dispatch with the DRUGGIST during the afternoon Saturday—and avoid the Saturday night rush.

YOUR DRUGGIST will receive your Want Ads for the Post-Dispatch at the same rates charged at the main office. Try him. He sells the things that medicine, Look around.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

Am. Can.	1,000	54 1/2	53 3/4	54 1/2	1/2
Am. Oil	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Steel	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Sugar	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Tobacco	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Woolen	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Zinc	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Copper	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Lead	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Tin	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Iron	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Nickel	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Silver	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Gold	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Platinum	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Palladium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Rhodium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Iridium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Osmium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Selenium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Tellurium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Vanadium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Zirconium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Niobium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Manganese	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Chromium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Cobalt	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Molybdenum	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Barium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Strontium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Calcium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Magnesium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Beryllium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Scandium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Yttrium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Lanthanum	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Cerium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Praseodymium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Neodymium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Promethium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Samarium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Europium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Gadolinium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Terbium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Dysprosium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Holmium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Erbium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Thulium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Ytterbium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Lutetium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Hafnium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Tantalum	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Niobium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Manganese	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Chromium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Cobalt	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Molybdenum	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Barium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Strontium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Calcium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Magnesium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Beryllium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Scandium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Yttrium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Lanthanum	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Cerium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Praseodymium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Neodymium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Promethium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Samarium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Europium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Gadolinium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Terbium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Dysprosium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Holmium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Erbium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Thulium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
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Am. Strontium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
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Am. Lanthanum	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Cerium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
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Am. Samarium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
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Am. Molybdenum	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
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Am. Strontium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Calcium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Magnesium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Beryllium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Scandium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Yttrium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Lanthanum	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Cerium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Praseodymium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Neodymium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Promethium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Samarium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
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Am. Gadolinium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Terbium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Dysprosium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Holmium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Am. Erbium	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2		

nning es May Find se Real Rival Tennis Title

Star Is Expected to
City Championship
h Opens Today.

very best brand of ten-
will be on exhibition for
beginning this afternoon.
of the Triple A. For-
The occasion is the an-
championship, entries to
ude all the local celebri-
ewes, Missouri State and
ates champion; his part-
doubles, Fred Jostles; the
University stars; Walter
y Brown and Herbert
e former "tennis trust,"
Hoerr and Drummond
hort, all the leading play-
city have entered.
nament will do much to
the final ranking of St.
e, as it will find all the
their top speed, following
of hard competition, and
a better index of relative

entral States event was
ore many of the entrants
ed their mid-season form.

a Dangerous Factor.
ring of Walter Haase will
d with especial interest.
recent form has lifted him
o title equality with Drew
at came into his own by
Fred Jostles, after two
victories. Recently he ad-
els by trimming that fan-
ing star, Wray Brown, al-
took five hard-fought sets
ish this feat.

as City Brown had carried
f five sets before losing the
final.
for first round matches
de this morning. Defaults
e recorded not later than 1
ach afternoon. Semi-final
e will require the best three
matches to decide.
the incentives to exception-
is found in the fact that
ts in the tourney will be
honor of playing against
rillian pair. Lycett and
in the exhibition matches
day, Sept. 14.

the players mentioned and
re previously named, the
are expected to figure
ly in the competition; Sat-
inger, Harris, Abers, Haas-
tein, Epstein, Casey, Diesel,
Serrano, and the Schwartz-
and Country Club will be
ed by E. B. Harris and A. B.
on; and the Alton Country
and J. W. Olin Jr. are
eaker to the shambles.
expected that close to 10
ill be received. About
received at a late hour last

ndryx Is Still High.

of Columbus suffered the
battering slump among the
atters of the American As-
He dropped from eighth to
h place, his average falling
to .292. There was little
among the other leaders, who
to be topped by Hendryx of
a, with .349. Becker and
ansas City teammates, ap-
endryx a run for the battin-
as they are in second and
ee, respectively, with marks
and .239. Bob Becher, of
e, with his 41 stolen bases,
lead of his rivals.
leading Association batters
more games: O'Mara, In-
a, 236; E. Miller, St. Paul,
y, Indianapolis, 222; Hyatt,
y, W. Miller, Kansas City
f, Kansas City, 219; Kirka,
a, 208.

icipal Teams n Title Series

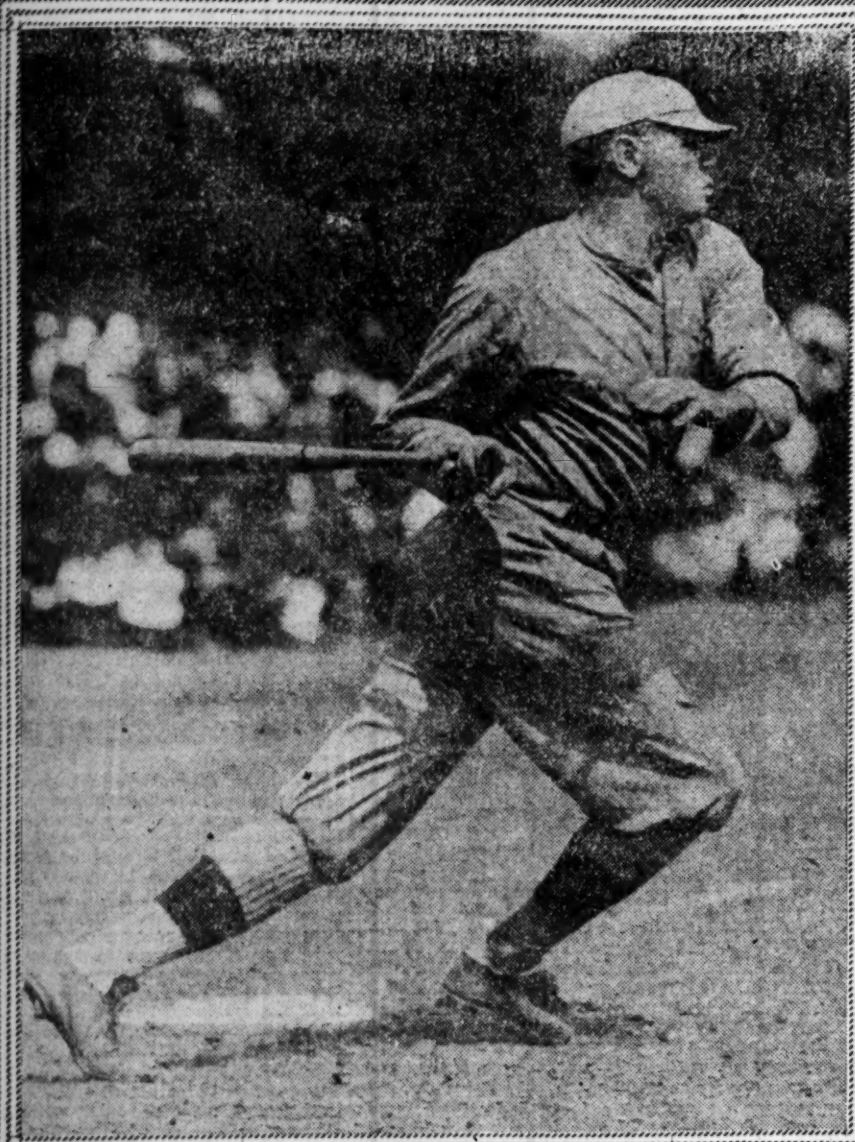
First Round Elimination
e to Be Played at Public
Parks Today.

25 senior leagues partici-
ate Municipal Baseball Asso-
championship tournament
on, seven first round elim-
onests will be staged this
at the different public
decide the city title holder.
nelly Stars at present hold
rs. However, this year the
ed to get into the elimina-

mercantile Trust Co. nine, win-
the pennant in the Bankers
will be the only one idle to-
team drew a bye, but will
action tomorrow, when the
f the Ever Tye-Starter bat-
yed at Sherman Park.
cond round of clashes will
tomorrow, which will nar-
st down to the semi-final
ill be played next week.
are many good teams in this
race for the championship.
Wagners of the Mercantile
slight favorites to capture
the title.

chedule for today is as fol-
lows:
ounds No. 2: Wagners, Mer-
League vs. American Lad-
-Brown League.
ound No. 3: Office, Shaw-
League vs. St. Leo's, Empl-

Park No. 15—Sidney Street
chool League vs. Holy Trin-
h Side League.
Park No. 8: Kiddie Kats,
League vs. Schmol's Ar-
outh Side League.
elet No. 1: St. Johns, South
ality vs. Ely Walkers, Com-
League.
ound No. 1: St. Louis Screw
pendent League vs. St.
C. F. M. League.
Park No. 1: Ever Tye-
Starter League vs. Starter
League.
Games today will be started
at 2 o'clock and will be played
on the 6 o'clock rule having
been finished for the elimination



Babe Ruth of the Red Sox, with 24 home runs to his credit when this picture was made. Two more will establish a new world's record.
—Photo by International.

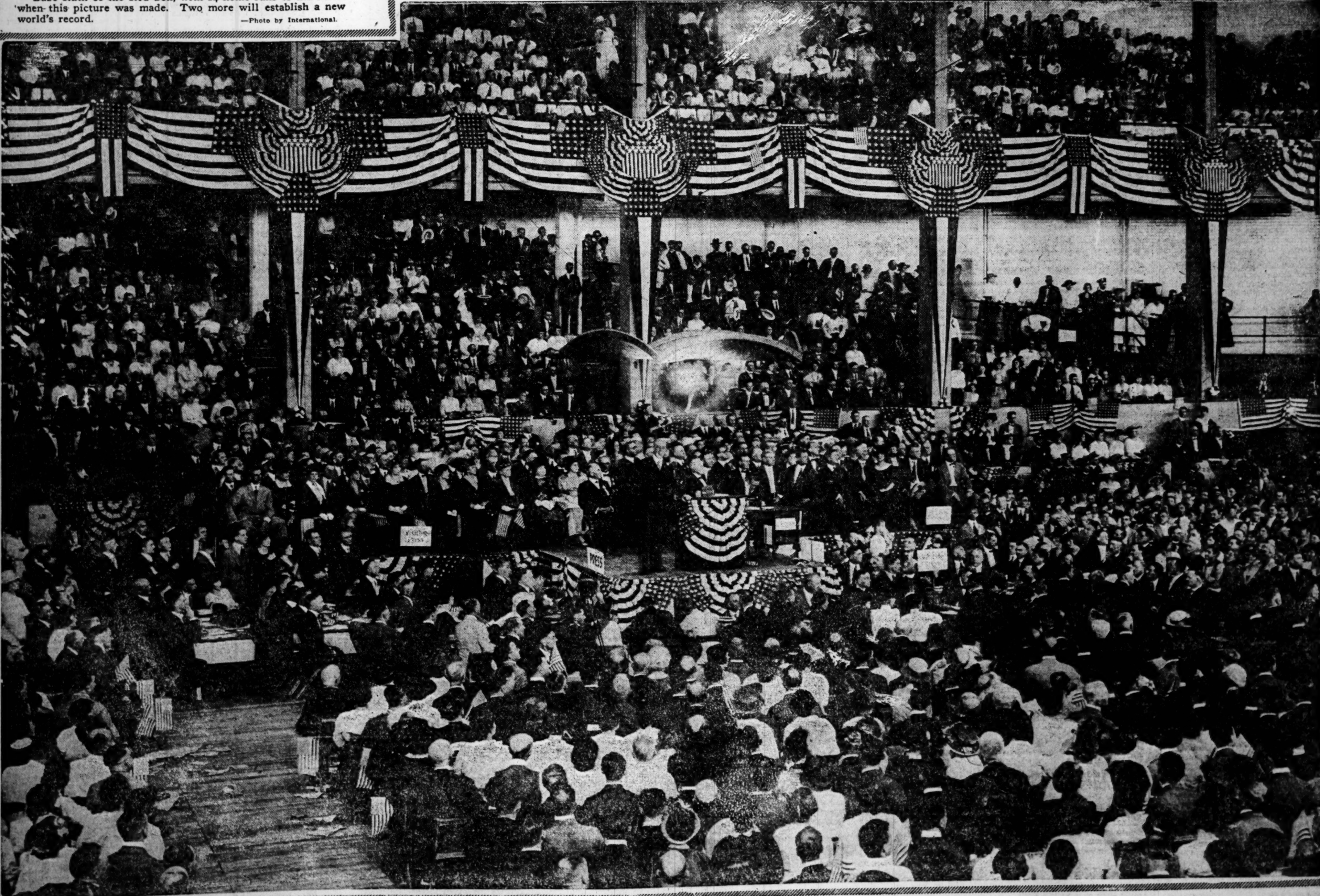


Finery of late Anna Held placed on sale at Waldorf-Astoria, New York. Her daughter bought many of the gowns and trinkets.
Copyright, Underwood Underwood.



Gen. Pershing on his last visit to the battlefield before starting home. Photographed in Romaine Cemetery, where 24,000 American dead are buried.
—Copyright, Keystone View Co.

FLASHLIGHT PHOTO OF PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSING 12,000 ST. LOUISANS IN COLISEUM



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
 Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
 Dec. 12, 1878.
 Published by The Pulitzer Publishing Co.
 Twelfth and Olive Streets.
POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION
 Average for entire year, 1918:
 Sunday.....353,177
 Daily and Sunday.....189,796

THE POST-DISPATCH PLAT-FORM
 I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.
 JOSEPH PULITZER.
 April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Strike Against Increased Fares.
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
 Regarding the petition which the United Railways have up with the Missouri Public Service Commission to increase the street car fare in the city of St. Louis:

The undersigned is one of the humble citizens of this city who walked to work in February, 1918, thus enabling the street car men to win the strike and get increased wages, and later to find out the increased wages were coming out of my own pocket.

It occurs to me that if I can walk to work for two weeks to help the street car men and then pay additional fare after going to all this trouble, I can do the same for myself in order to show the street car company that we, the people who pay the fare, ought to have some voice in the matter, and if the people of St. Louis would declare a strike against this proposed increased fare, and refuse to ride the cars when it goes into effect, the United Railways would soon wake up and give us some consideration.

I understand, of course, that it is necessary for them to secure permission from the Public Service Commission before an increase can be granted, but want to say that the Public Service Commission will grant an increase to practically every public service corporation that applies to them without ever taking into consideration the wants of the people who placed them in office.

Let's call a public meeting and declare a strike. Perhaps these profiteers will wake up.

CONSTANT READER.

Lindenwood Wants Attention.
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Nothing on my mind but Lindenwood. I am a tax payer of the city and think this part of the city the most neglected of all. No street cars. No garbage collector, no dog catchers. Last of all but not least, the Watson road. From Southwest avenue to Scanlan avenue. Some road. The only street to get to Southwest avenue. All traffic must travel on the Watson road from this part of the city. Would you believe if you take a quart of milk for a four-buck ride over the Watson road, it will be ready to serve on the table for butter. Some drive, if you don't believe me, come out and take a ride and be convinced. We are not forgotten when it comes to paying taxes to help pay the increase in salaries. I was in a place of business yesterday and saw two great big men come to put a seal on a boiler for lack of paying license. Just think of it! One of these men might be transferred over to the Street Department and make himself useful, by inspecting the dumping of a few loads of rock on this famous drive, the Watson road, at a very small cost to the city and make everyone happy in this very much forgotten part of the city.

G. Y.

Don't Wear a Chip!
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

What is the meaning of the following? While attending yesterday's Labor day parade, in company of my mother, I viewed with real interest the approach of a brass band composed entirely of negroes.

Now I have always held that the negro could produce more real music from a brass band than any race of people under the sun, and knowing that my mother entertained the same views, I questioned her of the fact of their approach as follows: "Oh, mother, here comes a negro band."

I had no more than uttered the above remark than it was vigorously resented as follows: "Negro band; where do you get all that stuff; who's you?" by a burly negro in the crowd and immediately taken up by other negroes present.

Now the question with me is, why should my remark, made as it was in real appreciation of a quality possessed by the negro race, prove offensive to a number of that race?

I have always believed that race troubles were usually started by unjust treatment of the negro by members of my own race, but the foregoing has rather revised my views.

In the negro band going around with a "chip on his shoulder" looking for a "chip on his shoulder" if so, I can see plenty of trouble in the future.

A POST-DISPATCH READER.

Benefit of Parking Ordinance.
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I am exceedingly glad that the new parking law is being enforced in the congested area of the city of St. Louis. There was a time when, riding to town in my car, I always found a double queue of cars around the Federal Reserve Bank Building. Try where I might there was no parking place. The enforcement has altered all this. Three times last week I parked in the same place—Broadway and Pine—and saved myself lots of trouble. I may say that I only stay for about 15 minutes each time, so that the ruling of the city is a blessing to me.

THANKFUL.

A STEEL CONFERENCE.

At the request of Samuel Gompers, President Wilson will use his good offices to bring about a conference between the United States Steel Corporation and its employees. The need of such a conference is patent. The employees are dissatisfied. They complain bitterly of working conditions in some of the plants. They also charge the company with using tyrannical methods to prevent the unionization of the workers. On the other hand, the corporation professes the sincerest interest in the welfare of its employees and its earnest desire that they be pleasantly and profitably employed.

Both of these statements cannot be true. Perhaps neither is correct. Somewhere between those extremes the truth probably lies. The quickest and fairest way to ascertain the truth is by a conference. Mr. Gary, the head of the steel corporation, has declined to enter into such a discussion. But his position is indefensible, and a request from the President of the United States, it may be assumed, will be promptly granted.

It is surprising, and a bit discouraging, that a man of Mr. Gary's knowledge of affairs should adopt such a paleolithic attitude. Industrial autocracy may not be one with the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs, but it is crumbling fast. In a day when nations are planning to settle their differences by conference, instead of by the sword, it is unbecoming for an industrial prince to dismiss petitioners with an imperious wave of the hand.

Force must give way to reason, discussion must supplant violence in the settlement of industrial differences as in the settlement of international disputes. Evolution and progress can make no exception of Mr. Gary and the United States Steel Corporation.

A MISSOURI STATE PARK AT LAST.

Assuming good business judgment on the part of the State's representatives in fixing the purchase price, the acquisition of the 3000 acres of the so-called James tract for \$150,000 for park purposes is a highly desirable investment. The land lies along the upper waters of the Meramec River and includes a spring whose volume of flow marks it as one of the natural wonders of Missouri. It is within convenient distance of St. Louis and populous Eastern counties and with proper facilities for transport and entertainment will become the annual resort of thousands. It is to be hoped that this purchase only marks the beginning of a new policy in setting aside areas of special scenic worthiness as State parks, dedicated to the enjoyment of all the people.

The State's departure is a reminder of beauty spots in the vicinity of St. Louis which ought to become city property at the earliest possible date.

ADVANCING MILK PRICES.

St. Louis will soon be paying 16 cents a quart for milk. The date when this new price goes into effect has not yet been agreed upon, but it will be announced within a few days. The new price will mark an advance of 23 per cent in the cost of milk to the people of St. Louis since July 3.

The Southern Illinois Milk Producers' Association and the local dairymen are responsible for this advance. The milk producers justify their advances to the dairymen with the statement that production costs are increasing. The dairymen say that when the farmer raises the price to them they have to raise the price to the consumer.

Neither explanation is candid, neither is convincing. It may be that the cost of producing milk is increasing, but the Southern Illinois Milk Producers' Association does not claim that the cost of production has increased 23 per cent in the last two months. And the apparent logic of the dairymen cannot be accepted so long as the public is kept in ignorance of the dairymen's profits. The farmers of Southern Illinois and the local dairymen ought to deal frankly with the people of St. Louis. They are not doing so now. Their failure to do so invites the worst suspicion. Their monthly advances in the price of milk are causing distress. An advance of 23 per cent in the price of milk in the last two months means a good many undernourished children in St. Louis.

THE FATE OF A SARTORIAL UKASE.

A sartorial ukase is a dangerous thing. The Reception Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, detailed to welcome the President formally to the city, can make affidavit to that fact. The committee had proscribed the straw hat. It bestowed the cachet of its approval upon the fall fedora or stern, unyielding derby. It overlooked the charming inconsistency of September.

The intentions of September must be accounted honorable, or, anyhow, hospitable. Eager to contribute to the delight of the occasion, September had delved into the past and produced a radiant summer day. From an inverted bowl of marvelous turquoise poured down a flood of golden sunshine which invited St. Louis to resurrect its canvas shoes and semi-tropical habits. St. Louis generally accepted the invitation. So, too, did the guest of the day. Regardless of the calendar, summer was here, and into the morning loveliness of June's renaissance the President stepped ardently, wearing a straw hat.

A Reception Committee is an authoritative body, to be sure, but a dogma as to apparel is a hazard to be shunned. Let the climate dictate our raiment, not the calendar—certainly no committee.

ROYAL TAX-DOGGERS ABROAD.

King Emmanuel of Italy has surrendered to the state crown lands with their valuable improvements that came to him as an inheritance from his family. He has decided that the private property remaining to him must bear its just part of the burden of government and has asked that it shall be taxed the same as the property of his subjects.

Under any form of government it is necessary that authority shall be entrusted to some hands, and investiture with authority carries with it a certain amount of privilege. But such privilege should be of an official character only and confined strictly to such limits as may be necessary to the free discharge of the functions of office.

One of the repugnant features of the type of government prevailing over a large area of the European continent in the past has been the discriminatory privileges accorded to various classes of persons. Reigning families were invested with vast immunities having no connection with governing prerogatives. Systems of caste conferred social and official privileges of various sorts. Immunities for some classes of citizens in the state are made at the expense of other classes. What reason is there for wringing the last farthing in taxes from the struggling widow and wretched peasant when the millions of monarchs and great nobles escape tax free?

The Italian sovereign acts beltimes before the people rise and wrest from him his royal privilege of tax dodging. If the hereditary monarchial principle survives—its objectionable from many standpoints—it must be under a better distribution of burdens and as well as rights than that of the past.



ALSO SWINGING AROUND THE CIRCLE.

THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION.

GERMAN PATENT RIGHTS.

From the Indianapolis News.
 The anxiety of hundreds of Americans holding patent rights in Germany has been relieved by the state department's analysis of the peace treaty provisions, which relate to industrial property. There is the possibility that the treaty will not be ratified, but this is so remote, as far as the industrial property rights provisions are concerned, as to merit no consideration. The German patent laws have, in effect, been suspended by the treaty, and can not be revived until one year after the proclamation of peace, thus allowing plenty of time for holders of German patents to recover their rights.

According to the German patent law, which imposes a tax on patents, and requires that they shall be exploited upon penalty of becoming common property, all American patent taxes until April 11, 1918, was allowed the year of grace accorded to taxpayers by the German law, but many had considered their patents worthless long before that time, and had ceased to pay the tax. The peace treaty provides that the tax records shall be as of Aug. 1, 1914, thus frustrating the German plan to steal invaluable foreign patent rights.

This feature of the treaty completely bars German exploitation of the fruits of American ingenuity, and restores to something like equality the chance of developing foreign markets for these products.

BALKAN COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

From the Christian Science Monitor.
 At a largely attended meeting of the Balkan Committee held in London a few days ago, at which were present, among others, Sir Arthur Evans, F. R. S., Archdeacon Beresford Potter, Mr. H. R. Nevins, Mr. G. P. Gooch, Mr. Noel Buxton, chairman, and Sir Edward Boyle, Honorary Secretary, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"The Balkan Committee, consisting of travelers in the Balkans and students of Balkan questions, views with profound regret the tendency to base the settlement in the Balkans on the policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies."

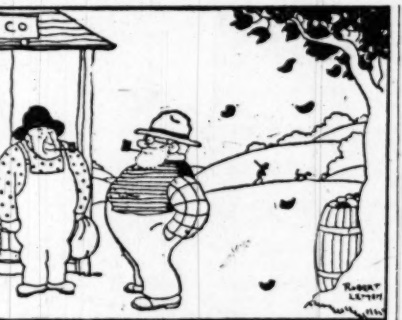
"It urges that in the settlement the principle of self-determination should be applied by means of plebiscites or other impartial methods of inquiry, conducted by neutrals."

"It records in particular its profound conviction that any proposal to divide the Macedonian provinces between Greece and Serbia, without previously ascertaining the wishes of the population, would conflict with the deep-rooted desires of the majority of the people and would render insurrection, leading to war, inevitable."

"The committee further condemns those provisions of existing treaties which violate the principle of self-determination in the Balkans (e. g., such as are contained in the treaty of Bucharest of 1913 and the secret treaty with Italy of 1915), and any proposals based on those provisions."

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
 by Clark McDams



MR. ANTWERP'S OPINION.

It is pretty hard to figure the basis upon which the President arranged his itinerary. Mr. Antwerp said, "He isn't confining it to states whose Senators are trying to wreck the peace treaty, because that is not true of Ohio, which he included, whereas it is true of Illinois, which he is omitting. 'It cannot be that he is making for spots where the people are without peace, because that is not true of Ohio, which he included, whereas it is true of Illinois, which he is omitting. 'It cannot be that he is making for spots where the people are without peace, because that is not true of Ohio, which he included, whereas it is true of Illinois, which he is omitting. 'It cannot be that he is making for spots where the people are without peace, because that is not true of Ohio, which he included, whereas it is true of Illinois, which he is omitting."

"It can't be that he is centering his fire upon thinking people, or he would not have excluded the entire section east of the Alleghenies, which, bad as it is, is not so bad as that."

"It can't be that he is devoting himself only to those gullible enough to believe the sort of thing Senator Lodge, Sherman, Reed, Knox, Borah, etc., have been saying, or he would not have come to Missouri, the most incredulous State in the Union."

"It must be that the President decided to circulate somewhat among and talk things over with the people who elected him. He naturally has confidence in the judgment of those people, and believes them capable of deciding an issue as great as that involved in his fight with the United States Senate."

"Doubtless the President has not forgotten that at a time when the East was reviving him for his patience with Mexico and the potashmen in America were telling everybody what they were going to do with their three million votes, it was the West that stepped into the breach and put him back into the White House."

"There have been plenty of indications that the West loves peace. Possibly Mr. Wilson figures that if this country is to throw its great strength to the side of world peace the West shall have to lead the way."

"The idea is pretty much what it was in the last presidential campaign. What is the use talking to people who don't get it?"

So there are even some double Shantings!

The railroads made money in July for the first time since the Government has been in control. However, it took private ownership longer than that to make them pay. The Government was under the handicap of having to operate them honestly.

PROGRESS HITS CHINA.

Judging by the following paragraphs from the Canton (China) Times, progress has at last invaded the celestial republic and is well on its way:

It is rumored that all the employees of the Yueh-han Railway Co. will come out on strike today, unless the military Government complies with the citizens' request.

The Japanese-owned paper, Ning Nam Sun Pao, published in Chinese, may not publish today, owing to its trouble with the censors. It is reported that one of the Japanese struck one of the employees, which resulted in all striking work.

The shops in Wu-chang also went on strike on June 13, though in a very peaceful manner. Only some of them let down their shutters. However, they resumed their business on the arrested students in Pekin being released.

Tsang Ying-Chuan, special Deputy of Stamp Tax Revenue in Yaoping, after taking over the office there, was the cause of a disturbance among the shopkeepers there. A general strike against his actions was declared on July 6. All shops in Yaoping have now suspended business.

The Chinese employees of the Kwangtung Electric Supply Co. laid down their tools yesterday morning and walked out. So last night the city was without any electric current. This we do not miss, as it was always necessary to have a kerosene lamp on account of the irregular supply of electric current.

Senator Spencer seems not to have exactly oriented his mind as yet to the sort of thing of which the President was speaking to us on yesterday, but what must we expect of one suddenly projected heels foremost to a plane of thought of which he probably had never thought? We dare say the Senator is doing about as well as most of us would do with his inexperience.

The way senators are handled, one or two men in the lifetime of us all get all the experience and the rest of us none. The Senator is doing all one can do, and that is work at it. We don't think his plan of yesterday workable, but he worked at it. A working Senator must at last have plenty of workable ideas.

The President seemed to be pretty much in the hands of his wife. Don't laugh. What about you?

A YELLOW SPIDER.

In my garden
 Daintily poised amid the roses,
 Hung on gossamer strands
 A large black and yellow spider
 And while I am not afraid
 Of spiders
 I destroyed his home
 And know for sure
 Tomorrow I shall find him
 Majestically swaying
 On the breeze
 In his silken thread ladder.

ANNA BROWN.

Belligerency Developed by President in His Addresses in St. Louis

Mr. Wilson Adopts Rooseveltian Tactics in Fight to Get People to See League, as He Does, as a Means to End War.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
 A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.
 (Copyright, 1919.)

ENROUTE TO KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 6.—President Wilson did much better at Indianapolis and St. Louis than at Columbus. Not only did his speeches take better with the crowds but the people seemed to be aroused to high pitches of enthusiasm which were totally lacking at the outset.

The President has evidently been advised that the people want speeches with a punch in them. For in both Indianapolis and St. Louis he adopted the Rooseveltian tactics for the first time in his career and brought his audience to its feet again and again. That is a new thing with Woodrow Wilson. Usually he depends upon the quiet, deliberate processes of oratorical persuasion. Today he is changed. He is belligerent. He is making the fight of his life and if his speech at St. Louis which seemed to make the best impression thus far is an index of what he plans to do, the public can expect Mr. Wilson to arouse the nation on the issue of the league to a degree of passion and fervor hitherto absent on either side of the controversy.

Simple Statement.
 The President is reducing his argument to simple statements. His appeal to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce was especially intended for business men. His plea to the farmers who gathered from all parts of Indiana was a vivid portrayal of the horrors of another war. His challenge to critics was a defiant call for a substitute program if they intend to defeat the proposed league. His central effort is to show that the opponents of the league have picked flaws here and there but have said nothing of the constructive possibilities of 23 out of the 26 articles of the covenant.

Briefly, the main trend of Mr. Wilson's argument as now revealed is this:

1. If the treaty is not ratified by the United States Europe will go ahead without us and the United States will be left out in the cold, discredited and distrusted.

2. The Reparations Commission is really a group of receivers sitting over the bankrupt assets of Germany. That commission will determine how Germany shall pay her reparation, where she will buy materials and how she will get credits. Mr. Wilson says that if only from a practical business point of view, America cannot afford to stay out. America's trade and industrial life are interwoven in the economies of Europe.

3. The President points to the invasion of Belgium as a violation of territorial integrity and says that anyone who is against article 10 would forget Belgium and weak nations.

Hearing for Ireland.
 4. To the Irish the President makes an open bid for support by hinting that America cannot intrude into their affairs now, but that under a league of nations Ireland can get a hearing and the moral support of the United States.

5. With respect to foreign wars and settling German claims, Mr. Wilson emphasizes that American boys cannot be compelled to fight unless the representative of the United States in the league's council so advises, and our representative would not be asked to take on no such step without the sanction of Congress.

Faith in Japan.

6. Faith in Japan's intention to return Shantung to China is expressed without qualification by the President and to those who don't trust Japan and want to give the territory back to China immediately. Mr. Wilson addresses this question: "How will you take Shantung away from Japan when Great Britain and France are pledged already and have been pledged for two years to give Japan all the rights in the former German colony?" Does America want to fight Great Britain and France and Japan and is that the way to keep America out of war? Mr. Wilson presents no apology for Japan but says Great Britain and France had to promise Shantung in order to get Japan to come into the war and help keep the Pacific clear of German raiders.

Mr. Wilson admits the bargain and denounces secret treaties, but says the remedy for the whole deplorable plight of China lies in the league of nations and its processes for revision of all grants of territory to other powers as well as Japan.

7. Finally, and this is where the President always makes his biggest hit, he reminds his hearers that America went into the war to end war, that conscription was put into operation and liberty loans were floated and hard earned dollars were taken from American pockets and the flower of America's manhood sent to foreign graves not merely to beat Germany but to prevent any other nation from trying the experiment which Germany tried. Nine days of discussion, he contends, would have been enough to prevent the last European war, as Germany would not have gone in if she knew England would fight and she would certainly have held her horses if she dreamed America might come in. Now, the President points out that nine months would be provided for arbitration or discussion before there could be war, and if there were war, the economic boycott would be tried. Stubborn nations would be starved into submission, they would be completely isolated and financially bankrupted.

unless they accepted the verdict of mankind. If the league isn't set up and Europe goes on as it has before, he thinks there will be more war and America will be drawn into it and our losses will not be a couple of hundred thousand but many millions of men.

Appeal to Peaceful Instincts.
 So it will be seen from the foregoing that the President is appealing to the peaceful instincts of the American people and the deeply imbedded passion for peace which elected him in 1916 on a platform of "keep us out of war" and then supported him wholeheartedly on a platform of freeing the world from militarism and of safeguarding democracy. Mr. Wilson cynically recalls the enthusiasm of certain of the league's opponents when America entered the war and says that when he led America into war to put an end to the war business, he meant to do it. He is not a man who would not be able to look into the face of a widowed wife or a bereaved parent if he came back from Paris without a program to end future wars.

To those who would turn away from the weak and helpless in Europe, the new nations which hitherto have been the pawns of the strong because no power interested in their behalf, Mr. Wilson applies the epithet—"contemptible quitters." And it is mild language compared to that which he probably will use before he gets through denouncing those in America who, he thinks, are selfishly refusing to see the job through.

Slowly but surely the President is drawing a line between the peace at any price elements who want to warn Americans off the high seas and want to amend the conscription act so our troops might not help the allies and those who support the league with Germany in the hope that out of it would come some kind of a concert of moral and physical power to preserve peace.

Mr. Wilson admits flaws in the covenant but says they can be corrected in time and that unless the league is set up now, the whole international combination which was set up to end the war will fall apart and will not easily be brought together again.

Progress in St. Louis.

Business men who heard the President at St. Louis—after his appeal to eschew party politics drew loud applause from the many Republicans present—said afterwards that Mr. Wilson made headway. Some said they had not understood before how the league was important to the country not as a party man but as an American, they jumped to their feet and joined in applause and cheers.

Unquestionably, Mr. Wilson will make a better impression here and moves from the public mind the notion of party politics which he unfortunately built up when he took only men of his own predilection to Paris with him and ignored the Republican party. The present German war leadership on the treaty is not popular. Leading Republicans here and there as we travel whisper to us that they think the course of Senator Lodge is better than that of Mr. Wilson, but they also say the President's course has made many partisans.

Woodrow Wilson might be the last to admit it, but his professions of political disinterestedness and his clear exposition of an addition to the treaty on which he has heretofore been vague and ambiguous have done him more good in this section of the Middle West than all the studied statements, letters and academic addresses to Congress which he has hitherto made.

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Sport Clothes and Airplane Costumes

Popular With New York Society Women.
By Jane Wynne.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6. THE joke of St. Swithin's day has gone a bit too far, at least where society is concerned, and the continued bad weather is certainly playing havoc with activities at the resorts as well as cutting into trips to town. All one can do nowadays is to sit on a well-protected piazza and rail at the sky.

All sorts of things were planned for Labor day, for it is the one holiday of the year which is sure to allow several days when people can be counted upon without the fear of business duties carrying off the men, who, after all, are necessary to a successful week-end.

It was thought that many would like to town in despair, but a survey of the popular hints of society disclosed only one or two courageous ones, the others, no doubt, having decided not to stir until the downpour ceased. A study of the Fifth avenue scene disclosed only a sprinkling of smart motors and one is obliged to peek into many of the comfortable limousines before a familiar face is seen.

Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt was one of the courageous ones who came into town this week. She was called here by the duties attending her taking an apartment on Park avenue for the winter. There are decorators to see and much shopping to be done. Tired from these duties, but looking most attractive in a simple dark evening gown, she entertained a party at the roof garden of the Ritz last night. Others seen there were Mrs. Myddell McCormick, who is doing a large party, and Miss Mary Warburton of Philadelphia, granddaughter of John Wanamaker.

Mrs. James W. Corcoran of Cleveland is a very attractive matron who is spending considerable time in New York. She was seen at luncheon yesterday in a smart frock of dark blue georgette, embroidered with beads and topped with a hat of the same shade, which was faced with crimson and trimmed with flowers to match.

THERE is a growing interest in sport clothes and they are everywhere in the stores. One reason for this renewed interest at this time of year is the announcement that the women's motor corps is to resume its duties and a large number of society women that before will go into this work. It has been said that the matter of a uniform will be optional, so sport clothes will be in order.

Mrs. Astor has been going in for this style of dress for some time. Newport more than ever. A favorite costume of hers is a scarlet jersey, which she wears with plain white skirts, and she wears either a white or a scarlet tam. She has several bright-colored sweaters, in which she appears wherever a gown is not most essential. Mrs. Henry Russell, formerly Ethel Harriman, is also particularly partial to sport clothes and has been seen this season in attractive outfits.

A new costume has been added to the already long list of apparel for women, and the flying costume is not overlooked now. This idea originated in England, where pleasure trips in airplanes are being instituted. The big flying fields about London are engaged in this enterprise and take passengers for trips lasting 20 minutes. It is proving so popular that several society women of England are talking of getting their own machines, and as interest in this sport will spread among women in both England and America, the production of flying clothes is very timely.

ONE tailor is showing airplane suits for ladies which are made of heavy tulle, and he has all the accessories, including helmet, goggles, gloves, etc. One tailor, when there came a machine for selling a surplus of airplane linen used for the wings of the machines, into ladies' flying suits. As these matched perfectly, they gained instant favor.

SOCIETY women are most enthusiastic over the inauguration of the designers' fashion seasons, which have tried for so long to launch. It has been a general complaint for a number of years among the well-dressed women that the mid-seasons were particularly trying, inasmuch as there was no selection in the stores. This will be done away with now and the exclusive shops are most enthusiastic over the possibility of introducing fresh models for all the natural seasons. Many women in the know believe it will entirely revolutionize dress and a great number have voiced the hope that now the proper things would be worn at the proper time.

Explained.

Butcher: This pound of butter you sent me is three ounces short.
Grocer: Well, I mislaid the pound weight, and weighed it by the pound of chops you sent me yesterday.—Farm and Home.

Sun and Moon of Prohibition.
Speaker: Thank God, the country has gone dry. It will bring sunshine to many a home.
Skeptic: Yes, and moonshine, too, brother!—Michigan Gargoyle.

Effect of Occupation.

"Mrs. Jibb's temper can be of the best. She complains that her husband is continually putting her down. What she can't expect in marrying a fireman."—Baltimore American.

How the Movies Are Molding Us Over

They're Teaching Husbands and Wives How to Manage Each Other; Coaching Young Romeos in Manners and the Art of Making Love; Showing Girls How to Dress and Deport Themselves Becomingly; Giving Housewives Object Lessons in Tasteful Home Decoration; Even Increasing the Beauty Crop, According to English Claim.



BY MARGUERITE MOORE MA I SHALL.

WHAT are the movies doing, sister dear, to you?

In England, according to the latest reports, the movies are beautifying their girl patrons. The present generation of English girls, it is said, numbers more beauties to the square mile of population than ever before. At that, I fancy they are not crowding each other, if I may judge by the long-faced, cold-eyed young women whose photographs fill without adorning the British weeklies.

However, "nature is looking up," to quote Whistler—among English flappers and their older sisters. The explanation? Here is one: "Constant contemplation of the most beautiful types of womanhood on the films. The propounders of this ingenious theory go on to explain that the semi-darkness of the theater, the music, the upward gaze 'all are conditions favorable to the subtle psychic influence, and the mental impressions received by young persons when gazing on selected types of lovely face and form must result in the general beautification of the race."

Although the Greeks knew nothing about the cinematograph, they evidently took stock in the above theory—with the emphasis on "lovely form."

Their well-formed youths appeared without even running tracks in the Olympic games, and the people believed that women contemplating constantly the lines of the beautiful human body would themselves give birth to even more beautiful children. It is conceded that the Greeks as a race attained a higher standard of physical loveliness than any other nation before or since.

Whether girls who look not at pretty girls but at their screen shadows are thereby made prettier, or merely more envious is a question. Nevertheless, are not the movies making and molding the lives of many of us, even if our noses and eyebrows are unaffected?

How many wives and husbands leered to manage each other from the charming light comedies—alas! never more to be filmed—of the late Sidney Drew and his wife!

Mrs. Drew briefly summed up her matrimonial philosophy in an interview I had with her at the end of her happy married life in and out of the movies.

"What we have tried to do," she said, "is to let people see the nice, funny, happy average American home—not our home but your home. Mrs. John Jones' home, Mr. Henry Robinson's home. We have tried to make the most successful when our audience not merely laughed but nudged each other and said, under the breath: 'There isn't that just like us?' 'Do you remember how you acted like a home?' 'Isn't that just Henry the image of my husband?'"

"Of course, one undoubted fact in the American home is that the wife always knows what her husband is doing. It is just as true, on the other hand, that he will not do anything really bad. He makes mistakes and blunders, often immensely funny ones, but he does not commit crimes. He is a pretty good husband, and his wife cannot be cross with him very often or very long. Every little situation in my plays ends happily. Marriage in this country is not often a tragedy or a comedy. It is a happy, sentimental comedy."

works himself into an insane asylum to satisfy the demands of a thoughtless, extravagant wife. Carpenters, plumbers, electric repair men, etc., are receiving now wages equivalent to, or often excess of, those of the college professor or the business employe.

But in spite of wage increase the old Demon of High Cost of Living has raised his demands from 70 per cent to 120 per cent, so that even the family on \$30 a week must plan its budget wisely.

I have arranged the following budget for a family of two adults and two children under 14 years of age. This would be about equal to a family of about three adults, one of which is a wage earner, the others being the housekeeper and aged mother, or similar person.

The following figures are based on practical present costs of food, rent and other items in any locality except a large and congested city:

How to divide the \$30:
Rent 22 per cent—\$ 6.60
Food 40 per cent—12.00
Clothing 20 per cent—6.00
Operating 12 per cent—3.60
Advancement 3 per cent—1.20
Savings 3 per cent—1.20

In looking at this budget it appears that almost half of it must be spent for food. This provides that the rent item must be about \$25 monthly, which is the maximum it can be on a \$30 weekly income. In order to keep it at this point it may be necessary to live in only part of a house, or a few rooms, if a larger house, then a roomer could be taken to make up the rent. But it is positive that not more than 22 per cent can be spent for shelter or rent.

Each of the three adults, for example, this weekly wage, Carpenters, plumbers, electric repair men, etc., are receiving now wages equivalent to, or often excess of, those of the college professor or the business employe.

To many persons the sum of \$3 weekly will not seem much to cover the expense of light, fuel and laundry. But that sum is all that can be squeezed out. The greatest economy will be needed here to save fuel and every kind of upkeep cost. Practically all service must be done by the home maker herself, or between the members of the family.

The amount given for advancement covers such amusements as the movies, an occasional theater, magazines and sanitary needs like toothbrushes, shaving supplies, etc.

The \$1.20 left for savings should be definitely put away each week into a savings account, benefit insurance, or some other definite saving.

The artisan type of family earning \$30 a week will be able to save and live better on this sum than either the teacher or the business employe. Unfortunately a higher standard is demanded as to clothing than from the mechanic who seldom wears more than overalls. It must be remembered that any family earning only \$30 a week must never allow itself to get sick! Sickness will have to be provided for out of the savings fund, which is practically impossible to do. That is why it is wiser to spend enough on food to keep it at this point it may be necessary to live in only part of a house, or a few rooms, if a larger house, then a roomer could be taken to make up the rent. But it is positive that not more than 22 per cent can be spent for shelter or rent.

to tolerate any "rough-en-rough" methods from her own Lovelace. The cunning stages \$24 a month, manners, and the polite expression of sentiment which perhaps nothing in her home life or school surroundings would teach her.

Lessons in courteous, chivalrous love-making are taught to the younger generation by Eugene O'Brien, J. Warren Kerrigan, Douglas Fairbanks and other gallant young gentlemen of the screen drama. The girl who watches their hat-doffings, their swiftness in opening doors and picking up handkerchiefs, their earnest yet tender and decent love-making, is not going

Contemplation of the heroines of the screen may not make our girls more beautiful—they even need that—but it should and doubtless does make them more appreciative

The furnishings of movie apartments and houses teaches women valuable lessons in home decoration. They learn how much more effective is plain wallpaper as a background for framed pictures, and how a couple covered with comfortable cushions is worth half a dozen dim-crack chairs trimmed with tides.

Personally, I wish there were not so many moving pictures teaching that slapstick crudity is synonymous with true humor, and that the curd and pie and torn trousers school of comedy might be banished from the screen. But its undesirable lessons are in the balance against many other excellent instruction in manners and good taste.

Teachers should remember that public health education has its value from the standpoint of thrift, as said by Emerson, "Health is Wealth," and wealth may consist in the saving of bills. The well informed teacher, with thrift as a means of attack, may point out the folly of using patent medicines, cheap protectors, and even of such practices as singeing the hair and wearing shoulder braces. Further evidence of the need for such objective instruction is shown by the advertising still appearing in some of the newspapers of nostrums and quick remedies which the intricacies of the law have prevented physicians from suppressing.

In conclusion, instruction in public health is a failure unless it has left the impression that all should regularly consult the physician or nurse with the view of anticipating disease. Young people particularly should be encouraged to regard their family physician as a confidant for later life as well as for the present, and avoid those physicians who resort to methods familiar to older heads. The great opportunity in public health education is for efficient leadership and co-operation in the matter of the people's health for the definite crystallization of the idea that physicians should be paid to preserve health rather than cure disease.

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The Weekly Health Talk.

By Dr. Max C. Starkloff.

INDUSTRIAL efficiency demands health that is based not so much on meditation as upon right living, correct habits, pure air, pure food, pure thoughts and proper clothing. The school teacher coming in contact as she does with humanity at its most teachable age, has become the most effective medium for promoting public health. Should she fail to instill these fundamental truths of right living in the minds of the growing generation, the chances are that they will remain untought, for to the casual reader public health subjects are more or less dry reading, and therefore it is not easy to awaken public interest among the general public, of the population upon the vital questions that deal with the human body and its functions.

It should be felt, however, that the primary responsibility for the health and vigor of the pupil and for his educational capacity rests alone upon the teacher. It is a pity that means have not been provided whereby parents might receive instructions at the hands of experts with respect to the part that they must play in the educational process, but until such means are available the teacher by virtue of his or her peculiar position, must not, as hitherto, take the leadership in these matters so far as pupils are concerned.

One great duty of teachers, and one apparently but little realized, is to emphasize to the pupils the necessity of co-operation with civic authorities in measures for the public health, otherwise the good progress should state that the supposedly rabid dog is not to be killed, but to be confined to await the examination of those qualified to judge. It may be that a certain pupil is absent on account of an attack of measles. At such a time, simple information may be given concerning the disease and prophylactic measures that are easily understood.

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THE ROOM WITH THE TASSELS

By Carolyn Wells.

Author of "The Bride of a Moment," "Faulkner's Folly," Etc.

CHAPTER XV (Continued).

"A PHANTOM appeared to me," Tracy began, "just as the hall clock struck 4. I wasn't asleep, of that I'm sure, but I was suddenly aware of a presence in the room. A tall, misty shape seemed to take form as I looked, and it had the appearance of a woman with a shawl over her head. She drew near me and I could see her face, and it was that of a skull. I was stunned rather than frightened, and when I tried to call out I could make no sound. The thing faded away as gradually as it had appeared, and after a time I regained a normal state of nerves. I don't want to be an alarmist, or frighten anybody, but I—well, I confess I didn't enjoy it. I'm not sure I had intended to say now, that I shall leave here today. I'm going to Boston and will return at any time, if for any reason my presence is desired or my affidavit is wanted. I have no more to say about this matter. While not a spiritualist I've preserved an open mind toward any revelations we may have had, and I think Mr. Wise is making progress. And I may say the sight I saw last night has gone far to convince me."

"But I don't care to see it again," Tracy shuddered, "and at risk of being thought cowardly, I've determined to go away. I had intended to go shortly, anyway, and I prefer to go today."

"I don't blame you, old chap," said Braye, heartily. "There's no reason why you should jeopardize your nervous system by exposing it to further shocks. Let Mr. Wise take down the details of your story, keep in touch with us as to your whereabouts and where we can communicate with you, and go ahead. I don't blame you one bit. In fact, if anyone else wants to leave, no objections will be made. How about you, Professor?"

"I want to stay, please. I'm terribly interested in the matter, and I think Mr. Wise is making progress. And I may say the sight I saw last night has gone far to convince me."

"I'm game, too," said Landon. "In fact I think we all want to see it. I'm not sure I had intended to say now, that I shall leave here today. I'm going to Boston and will return at any time, if for any reason my presence is desired or my affidavit is wanted. I have no more to say about this matter. While not a spiritualist I've preserved an open mind toward any revelations we may have had, and I think Mr. Wise is making progress. And I may say the sight I saw last night has gone far to convince me."

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BUT IT DOESN'T MEAN ANYTHING.—By GOLDBERG.

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MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

By James J. Montague.



BON VOYAGE.

The United States Shipping Board is soon to launch a vessel which will be named the Casey, in honor of the fine overseas service of the Knights of Columbus.

Long may her smoke trail wreath over the ocean.
Long may the good Irish name of her be
A symbol of service, and faith, and devotion.
Three graces that follow the emblem—K. C.
Liner and merchantman, troopship and tanker,
In Liverpool, Rio or Brest or Benares,
Shall break out their flag as she swings to her anchor,
In graceful salute to the name that she bears.

The storm may break round her, but never she'll fear it.
Though typhoon may smother and tempest assail,
The Greatest of Captains shall guard her in spirit,
And pilot her out of the teeth of the gale.
And HE who looked down when the caravels drifted
To seek a new world beneath heaven's high dome,
Shall watch till the mists that enclose her are lifted,
And safe from her journey the Casey comes home.

High be the mission and honored the name of her
Whatever her course o'er the waters may be;
Brave the behavior and glowing the fame of her,
Worthy to carry the emblem—K. C.
Safe be each journey and swift each return of her,
Smooth be the seas she is destined to plow
With the Red, White and Blue streaming out from the stern of her,
And her good Irish name on her bluff, honest bow!



ALWAYS A BUNGLER.

Indendoff's admission that he lied to bolster up the courage of the German army proves, in the light of results, that he was about as clumsy a liar as he was a General.

THE FIRST HAS NERVE, ANYWAY.

If there is any choice, we prefer the Bolshevik who stays in Russia

A Bush-Ranger.

Joseph Cummings Chase, the portrait painter, told at a club the other day the story of a Connecticut farmer who never would admit that he didn't know all about anything that might come up. He was never surprised.
"Wal," would be his invariable comment upon some striking incident, personal or otherwise, "I expected it."
Recently at a county fair he was invited upon the platform, and the magician after some manipulation extracted a rabbit from his flowing beard.
"Ha! Ha!" laughed his wife when he returned to the audience, "now you can't say you expected that."
"Wal—no, that is, not exactly. Fur two days I been feelin' somethin' going on in them whiskers o' mine, but I couldn't quite make up my mind 'twas a rabbit."—Philadelphia North American.

Veracious Farmer.

Country Boarder: You wrote that you were never bothered by mosquitoes here, and they have almost eaten me alive.
Farmer: I didn't say anything about 'em botherin' you, did I? I said they never bother me, and they don't; I'm used to 'em.—Boston Transcript.

Social Unrest in the Comic Department.—By Frueh



Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out.



PENNY ANTE—The Forgetful Guy.

By Jean Knott



"SAY, POP!"—POP WASN'T GETTING HIS MONEY'S WORTH.—By C. M. PAYNE.



MUTT AND JEFF—THERE'S GONNA BE A VACANCY IN THE STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT IN A SECOND.—By BUD FISHER.

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